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ORIGINAL.

A SHORT SERMON ON THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING!

"*For lo! the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; and the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.*"

Songs of Solomon, 2: 11, 12.

It has been wisely said, that "God hath made every thing beautiful in his time." It is truly so. There is no season of the year, but what brings along with it, its own peculiar blessings.

But, bright, lovely Spring, with all its beauty, and grandeur, gives that inspiration to the soul, which nothing else can give, but the great Parent of all the universe. The soul looses itself in holy thoughts, while "not a cloud floats over the azure expanse, but the sun in all his brightness proudly rolls his golden chariot along his shining pathway." We look upon the glowing season of spring, as a type of the future, big with life and immortality. It presents that aspect to the eye of the soul, which opens the heart to all the teachings of nature. How refreshing to the soul, to arise in the morning and walk abroad when all is at rest, when the winds are silent, "or chained to their pearly caverns; the light-winged zephyrs steal softly over the plain, sighing amid the tender grass, or fanning with gossimer plumes the half unfolded rose buds, and waking along the shady copse, the whispering cadence of the downy leaflets." It awakens deep thoughts in the soul, and causes the heart to leap for joy, while we commune in silence with this season of the rolling changes of the year.

Lo, and behold! the winter is past, and the peltings of the nothern blast, and the hoarse murmur of winds are changed; and the woodman's axe is no longer heard to echo forth stroke after stroke, as it hurles the proud oak from her lofty eminence, to the humble position of the worm that crawls beneath the feet of haughty man. Yes, and all nature is teeming forth with a newness of life, and is vocal with praise and thanksgiving, which comes forth from the busy hummings of bees, and of birds; for the time of their singing is come, "and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Go where we may, look where we will, we see the evidence of a Great First Cause who watches us when we lie down, and when we rise up.

The "*Icy Car*" of Winter has passed by, and all we see and know, conveys to our intellectual nature, but one great truth,—Equality,—Freedom. God is love, and just and right is He.

"Ha! the winter's reign is over,
With his long and gloomy nights;
With his frost and icy fetters,
He has sped his dreary flight.
Where he reigned in chilly darkness,
The young victor may be seen,
By exulting songs surrounded,
Sunny mirth and garlands green.

And in robes of verdent splendor,
Mountain, dale, and wood are dressed;
EQUAL *Freedom* do I proffer—
All shall be EQUALLY be blessed.
Such a victory, my country,
Such do I implore for thee;
Like the spring-tides' brightest sunshine
May thy glorious *Freedom* be!"

Nature, the FIRST, and *second best* revelation to man, has been the means of kindling the most glowing fire before the altar of the soul, that ever brightened man's intellect. It has aroused him from a state of inactivity, to one of hope and promise, bidding him go forth and sow, and reap the golden harvest of Autumn.

It has formed the mind, and shaped the will of many a bright star, which has sent forth its bright light to distant nations, and plead for the rights of suffering millions of our race.

I allude more particularly to Dr. Channing, and it can be said of him, as it was of John the Baptist. "*He was a burning and a shining light.*"

In a discourse which he delivered at Newport, R. I. he holds forth the following eloquent remarks.

"In this town I pursued my theological studies. I had no professor to guide me, but I had two noble places of study. One was yonder beautiful edifice now so frequented as a public library, the other was the beach, the roar of which has so often mingled with the worship of the place, my daily resort, dear to me in the sunshine, still more attractive in the storm. Seldom do I visit it now without thinking of the work, which there, in the sight of that beauty, in the sound of those waves, was carried on in my soul. No spot on earth has helped to form me so much as that beach. There I lifted up my voice in praise amidst the tempest. There, softed by beauty, I poured out my thanksgivings and contrite confessions.—There, in reverential sympathy with the mighty power around me, I became conscious of the power within. There, struggling thoughts and emotions broke forth, as if moved to utterance by nature's eloquence of winds and waves. There began a happiness surpassing all worldly pleasures, all gifts of fortune—the happiness of communing with the work of God."

He was born in Newport, R. I., and the following stanzas, in connexion with others, have been put forth by a poetess,* in reference to the above remark. It is a beautiful sentiment—and it is what thousands can bear witness to. We should all think more of nature and her eloquent teachings and inspirations.

But to the stanzas,—

"Great teachers formed thy youth,
As thou didst stand on thy native shore;
In the calm sunshine, in the oceans roar,
Nature and God spoke with thee, and the truth
That o'er thy spirit then in radiance streamed,
And in thy life so calmly, brightly beamed,
Shall still shine on undimmed.

Ages agone, like thee,
The famed Greek† with kindling aspect stood
And blent his eloquence with wind and flood,
By the blue waves of the Egean Sea;
But he hears not their everlasting hymn
His lofty soul with error's cloud was dim,
And thy great teacher spoke not unto him."

If Channing was taught in the school of nature, and there learned the beauty of God's works, shall we not go out, and imbibe the same glorious feeling! He said on another occasion,—"My first liberty was used in roaming over the neighboring fields and shores; and amid this glorious nature, that love of liberty sprung up, which has gained strength within me to this hour. I early received impressions of the great and beautiful, which I believe have had no small influence in determining my modes of thought and habits of life."

From a child, the writer has been a lover of nature, and has often been called a child of nature. He glories in the appellation, and he is thankful for what he has gained by studying her instructive lessons.

When I go forth, I go to learn; and every student of nature knows full well, that "He can read sermons in brooks, hear lectures in trees, and find good in every thing."

How pleasant, and how gratifying it is to commune with nature's God. With the rocks, the brooks, and vales, the flying clouds, and starry hosts, and the silver moon, and golden sun.

They are works that need no new translation and correction. They are not like the teachings of man, which have passed through the hands of a corrupt church, and there slept in darkness No! But they are always open. Her pages are bright every morning, and new every evening.

They kindle a flame of devotion upon the altar of the heart, which burns with gratitude, and bursts forth her voices of praise, and sends forth the glow of adoration, as the volcanic mountain sends forth its burning larva.

As no writings equal those of Revelation—so no works equal those of nature. No season of the year equals that of spring, when we can go out, and behold the green grassy carpet of earth beneath our feet, and unto which we are compared, which to day is, and to-morrow forever gone from our view.

Go, and behold the sportive lamb as it gambols over the fair, green earth—look at the grazing ox as it feeds upon the hill top, and courses its way to the murmuring brook all parched with thirst.

See yonder—and there is the "swift winged swallow" darting thro' the air, and soaring itself above the clouds of care.

Arise early—and listen to the notes of the morning lark, as it comes warbling along through the air, and welcomes the rising King of day with fluttering wings and music sweet and joyful.

In view of this grand scene, who cannot say—

"And lo! the winter is passed and gone, the rain is over; the flowers appear on the earth, and send forth their rich perfume to strengthen the sick and the dying, and the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

Man can go forth, and fit his ground—and prepare it for the golden seed, with a firm hope of a fruitful harvest—for He who placed the sun in the firmament, and studded the azure sky with glittering gems, and gave us the silver moon to be our friendly guide by night, has given us the hopeful assurance, that "summer and winter, seed time and harvest, shall continue."

"Forth walks the laborer to his toil,
And seeks the fresh array,
Of verdure clothe the flowering soil
Along his careless way.

The streams, all beautiful and bright,
Reflect the morning sky;
And thus with music in his flight,
The wild bird soars on high."

Poetry, from whence came it? From the inspiration of nature.

Dr. Channing says, "There is but a very minute portion of the creation that we can turn into clothes and food, and gratification for the body; but the whole creation may be used to minister to the sense of beauty." It is so. And all nature is alive to beauty. Where do we not find the beautiful?

"It sparkles on the ocean wave,
It glitters in the dew;
We see it in the glorious sky,
And in the flow'ret's hue.

On mountain top, in valley deep,
We find its presence there—
The Beautiful! the Beautiful!
It liveth every where."

The great Teacher sent of God, saw fit in his sermon on the mount, to refer to the works of nature. He is the *wisest* and *best* of teachers.

'Twas there, he pointed the selfish bigot, whose head was turned with the strange idea that God was partial, and rebuked him for his error.

'Twas there he taught the people to trust in God, who was good unto all. Assuring them that tho' the fowls of the air sow not, neither reap, nor gather into barns; "yet your heavenly Father feedeth them."

"Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed line ONE of these." It is a fact that man in all his glory is not arrayed like the lilly of the garden.

He is like unto it. He must soon pass away, and leave, like the rose its fragrance, his glory behind.

He can carry nothing with him, but a soul baptised unto the love of God, and of Christianity, and a well disciplined mind.

Let us then, dwell on the Ideal of life, and gather, like the bee, from every thing we behold.

We are too negligent in this matter. But we must draw to a close. Here the youth should learn a lesson of moral instruction.

We should all hope on, and hope for the best. Rejoice in the truth that there is a Spring, a coming of which this is only a type—a dim shadow, when, and where "a ransomed world shall be freed from the chill winter of death, and bloom in one eternal Spring of life and immortality."

It is this that gives hope to man. This is his preeminence above the beast of the field. He shall live again beyond the cold and icy grave.

And then,

"No more the year shall wintry horrors bring;
Fixed in the indulgence of eternal Spring.
Immortal green shall clothe the hills and dales,
And odours sweet shall load the balmy gales,
The silver brooks shall in soft murmur tell,
The joy that shall their oozy channels swell.
Feed on, ye flocks, and crop the tender grass,
Let blooming joy appear on every face,
For lo! this blessed, this propitious morn
The Savior of the human race is born."

Here we leave the subject as we commenced it. "For lo! the winter is past; the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth; and the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land." And let the whole earth rejoice for Spring has come again—bright, lovely Spring.

Adieu—FAREWELL!

CLERICUS.

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL, 1844.

* Miss Ann C. Lynch. † Demosthenes

An English gentleman, on his return of property to the assessors for taxation, wrote under the head of wheel carriges: "One barrow with one wheel, drawn by myself in the garden. The assessors returned the paper with the following remark: "Asses and one wheeled carriages are exempt from duty.

The vine of Ohio.—Two hundred thousand grape cuttings have been planted this spring in Hamilton county, Ohio. Dr. Hagg has commenced a new vineyard of 14,000 plants; Mr. Shannon one of 20,000.

SCARLET FEVER. This disease is prevailing to a very great extent in the neighboring towns of Otisfield and Harrison. Thursday, the 25th inst. a gentleman called at the house on Scribner's Hill, in the latter town, and was told that three lay dangerously sick of the disease there, and one in a house opposite, dead. Many have died within the past two or three months, in these places, of this frightful disorder, and still there seems to be no abatement is its severity.—Norway Advertiser.

Peter Chancery, Esq. and his Five Dollars

Showing the blessings that may follow the settlement of the smallest account.

BY PROFESSOR INGRAHAM.

'Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day,' said for the tenth time a half grown boy in a dirty jacket to a lawyer in his office.

The attorney at length turned round and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of zoology, gave a long whistle thrust his inky fingers, first into one pocket and then into the other of his black cloth vest, and then gave another whistle, and completed his stare at the boy's *toes*.

'Ho, ha, hum! that bill, eh!' and the legal young gentleman extended the tips of his fingers towards the well-worn bit of paper, and daintily opening it looked at its contents.

'Hum!—for capping and heel-tapping, six shillings—for foxing, ten and six pence, and other sundries eh? So your master wants me to settle this bill, eh?' repeated the man of the brief.

'Yes sir, this is the nineteenth time I have come for it, and I intend to knock off at twenty and call it half a day.'

'You're an impudent boy.'

'I's always impudent to lawyers, coz I can't help it—it's catchin!'

'You've got your eye teeth cut, I see.'

'That's what boss sent me for, instead o' the prentices as was getten' their teeth cut. I cut mine at nine months old with the handsaw. Boss says if you don't pay the bill he'll sue you!'

'Sue *me!* I'm a lawyer!'

'It's no matter for that. Lawyer or no lawyer, boss declares he'll do it—so fork over!'

'Declares he'll sue me!'

'As true as there's another lawyer in all Fildelfy.'

'That would be bad!'

'Wouldn't it!'

'Silence, you vagabond; I suppose I must pay this,' muttered the attorney to himself. 'It's not my plan to pay these small bills!—He'll sue me! 'Tis just five dollars! It comes hard, and he don't want the money! What is five dollars to him! His boy could have earned it in the time he has been sending him to dun me for it. So your master will sue me for it if I don't pay!'

'He says he will do it, and charge you a new pair o' shoes for me.'

'Harkee. I can't pay to-day; and so if your boss will sue me just be so kind as to ask him to employ me as his attorney.'

'You!'

'Yes; I'll issue the writ, have it served and then you see I shall put the cost into my own pocket instead of seeing them go into another lawyer's. So you see if I have to pay the bill I'll make the costs. Capital idea!'

'The boy scratched his head awhile as if striving to comprehend this 'capital idea,' and then shook it doubtingly. 'I don't know about this; it looks tricky. I'll ask boss though, if as how you say you won't pay it nohow without being sued.'

I'd rather be sued, if he'll employ me boy.'

'But who is to pay them cost—the boss?'

'The lawyer looked at once very seriously and gave another of those long whistles peculiar to him.

'Well I am a sensible man, truly!—My anxiety to git the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come out of my own pockets before they could safely be put into the pocket! Ah, well my boy I suppose I must pay. Here is a five dollar gold piece—is it receipted—it is so dirty and greasy I can't see?'

'It was nice and clean when boss gin' it to me and the writing shined like Knapp's blackin,—it is torn so of a dunnin so much.' Well, here's your money,' said the man-of-law, taking a solitary five dollar piece from his watch fob, 'now tell your master, Mr. Last, that if he has any other accounts he wants sued I'll attend to them with the greatest pleasure.

'Thank'ee, sir,' answered the boy, pocketing his five, 'but you is the only reg'lar dunnin, customer boss has, and now you've paid up, he han't none but cash folks. Good day to you.'

'Now there goes five dollars that will do that fellow Last no good. I am in want of it, but he is not. It is five thrown away.—It would'nt have left my pocket but that I was sure that his patience was worn out and cost would come of it. I like to take cost, but I don't think that a lawyer has any thing to do with paying them.

'As Peter Chancery, Esq. did not believe in his own mind that paying his debts to Mr. Last was to be of any benefit to him, and was of the opinion that it was 'money thrown away,' let us follow the fate of this five dollars through the day.

'He had paid,' said the boy, placing the money in his master's hand.

'Well, I'm glad of it,' answered Mr. Last, surveying the money through his glasses, and it's a half eagle too. Now run with it and pay Mr. Furnace the five dollars I borrowed from him yesterday and said I would return to-morrow But I'll pay it now.'

'Ah, my lad come just in time, said Furnace, as the boy delivered his errand and the money. 'I was just wondering where I could get five dollars to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here John,' he called one of his apprentices, 'put on your hat and take this money to Capt. O' Brien and tell him, I came within one of disappointing him, when some money came in I didn't expect.'

'Capt. O' Brien was on board of his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with him

'I'm sorry, my man, I can't pay you—but I have just raised and scraped the last dollar I can git above water to pay my insurance money to-day, and have not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, but kyes and old nails.'

'But I am very much in need, sir; my wife is ailing, and my family are in want of a good many things just now, and I got several articles at the store expecting to get money of you to take them up as I went along home. We han't in the house no flour, nor ten, nor——'

'Well, my lad, I'm sorry. You must come to morrow. I can't help you unless I sell my coat off my back, or pawn my schooner's kedge. Nobody pays me.

The sailor who had come to get an advance of wages turned away sorrowfully, when the apprentice boy came up and said in his hearing:

'Here, sir, is five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says when he told you he coun'd'nt pay your bill to-day, he didn't expect some money that came in after you left his shop.'

'Ah, that's my fine boy! Here Jack, take this five dollars and come on Saturday and get the balance of your wages.

The seaman, with a joyful bound took the piece, and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on shore, and hastened to the store where he had already selected the comforts and necessities his family stood so much in need of.

At he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the store-keeper to settle a demand for making his shirts.

'You had best take it out of the store, Mrs. Conway,' he said to her, 'really I have not taken half the amount of your bill to-day, and don't expect to. I have to charge every thing and no money comes in.'

'I can't do without it,' answered the woman earnestly, 'my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am out of fire wood, and indeed I want many things which I have depended on this money to get. I worked night and day to get your shirts done.'

'I'm very sorry Mrs. Conway,' said the store keeper, looking into his money drawer; 'I've not five shillings here, and your bill is five dollars and nine-pence.'

The poor woman thought of her invalid child and rung her hands.

A sailor was here a while ago and selected full five dollars worth of articles here on the counter and went away to get his wages to pay for them, but I question if he comes back. If he does and pays for them, you shall have your money madam.

At this moment Jack made his appearance in the door.

'Well, shipmate,' he cried, in a tone much more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the capta in, 'well my hearty, hand over my freight.

I've got the document, so give us possession!' and displaying his five dollar piece, he laid hold of the purchases.

The store-keeper, examining and seeing that the money was good, bade him take them with him, and then sighing as he took another and last look at the piece, he handed it to the poor widow, who, with a joyful smile, received it from him hastened from the store.

In a low and very humble tenement near the water, was a family of poor children, whose appearance exhibited the utmost destitution. On a cot bed near lay a poor woman, ill and emaciated. The door opened and a man in coarse patched garments entered with a wood saw and cross, and laid them down by the door side and approached the bed.

'Are you any better dear?' he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest tones.

'No—have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food I could regain my strength.'

The man gazed upon her pale face a moment, and again took up his saw and cross, went out. He had not gone far before a woman met him and said she wished him to follow her and saw some wood for her. His heart bounded with hope and gratitude, and he went after her to her dwelling, an abode little better than his own for poverty: yet wearing an air of comfort He sawed the wood, split and piled it, and received six shillings, with which he hastened to a store for necessaries for his sick wife, and then hurried home to gladden her heart with the delicacies he had provided. Till now he had no work for four days, and his family had been starving; but from this day his wife got better and was at length restored to her family and to health from a state of weakness which another day's continuance would probably have proved fatal.

These six shillings which did him so much good was paid him by the poor woman from the five dollars she had received from the store-keeper, and which the sailor had paid him. The poor woman's daughter also was revived, and ultimately restored to health, and was lately married to a young man who had been three years at sent and returned true to his troth. But for the five dollars which had been so instrumental in her recovery, he might have returned to be told that she whose memory had been so long the polar star of his heart had perished.

So much good did the five dollar piece do which Peter Chancery, Esq. so reluctantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy though little credit is due to this legal gentleman for the results that followed. It is thus Providence often makes bad men instruments of good to others. Let this little story lead those who think a 'small bill' can stand because it is a small bill, remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one single day and that in paying one bill they may be paying a *series* of twenty bills, and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

PUBLIC MORALS.

What is to become of this Country!

The thoughful and reflecting portion of the community, have long viewed with pain, the condition of public morals, which has prevailed in this country, manifested throughout almost all classes of men, and through all parts of the country. Robbery, forgery, arson and swindling of every description—among the high as well as the low—have not only been rife among us, but crime of a higher grade, involving the sacrifice of human life, have prevailed to an extent that is alarming. Most prominent in this painful display of crime, which has spread so wide, and afforded evidence of being so, deep seated, is the disregard of law so generally manifested. Not only is this disregard of the laws of the land every where apparent in the outrages and crimes of individuals, who set all laws at defiance, but in the criminal indifference of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws.—The impunity which offences are perpetrated, the readiness with which trials are evaded, or the uncertainty of punishment after conviction, are among the most startling evidences of the loose and unsettled, if not downward tendency of society.

The cause of all this darkening influnce and its remedy is the subject of anxious solicitude to the philanthropist. It offers a fruitful field for enquiry. That the condition of affairs referred to realily exist, our newspapers throughout the country, afford daily and mortifying evidence. It is too apparent to the most careless observer. And while our own citizens deplore the existence of these evils, they are becoming the object of deep censure abroad. Foreigners, envious of the boasted greatness of our country, are already grasping at the evidence which this fearful increase of crime furnishes of weakness of our republican institutions. In all cases, the grossest outrages commited here, against the peace and well-being of society, are seized with avidity and published with fierce exaggeration to give color to their denunciation.

A writer in the last "Foreign Quarterly Review," has given vent to a strain of coarse vulgar abuse against this country, founded on events for which unfortunately there exists too much reality. Amidst a mass of irrelevant and distorted declaration, we find the following, which, with much other abuse, will serve to show the depravity that is gaining a fearful footing among us. After inveighing against the heterogenous character of our population, and certain tendencies in our system, the writer says:

"Hence the judges on the bench constantly give way to popular clamor, and law itself is abrogated by the law-maker, and openly violated by its functionaries. Hence the total abnegation of all dignity, earnestness, truth, consistency, and courage, in the administration of public affairs. Hence the ascendency of Lynch law over state-law; hence assassination in the daylight in the thronged streets; hence impunity to crime, backed by popular fury; hence the wild judicature in its own courts; hence the savage bowie-knife glittering in the hands of the murderer on the floor of Congress, where if decency, or selfrespect, the subjugation of passion, or a deliberate sense of any sort of responsibility existed anywhere in the country, we might hope to discover it."

To us the great question is how shall these evils be remedied—and where have they their origin? Our late grand jury in a well timed, judicious presentment, have undertaken to make specification which are correct so far as they go. But they by no means go far enough.—There are other evils than intemperance, theatres, dance houses, low taverns and gambling all powerful as these nuisances doubtless are, in contributing to the state of demoralization over which the patriot and the philanthrophist mourns. There are influences at work throughout the wide extent of the and, antagonistical to the republican purity, intelligence and virtue of the people, which must be overcome if the high destiny claimed for this Republic, is to be fully and fairly achieved. Of these it is not our purpose now to speak, though we design making our sheet a medium for the communication of such views as shall have a distinct and just bearing upon the overshadowing evils that can only be removed under the sunlight influence of an honest and independent press. There is too great a lack of plain, honest dealing in the newspaper press in this country; there is too little sincerity in the public minds which guide and direct public opinion.

Designing to give shortly some important views on this vital topic, and a detail of facts which are believed to have a most unquestionable and intimate connection with the great interests of the country for the present we content ourselves with the presentation of some pertinent observations, by no less a man than Judge Story, the accomplished scolar, the profound jorist, the patriot and philanthrophist.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THIS COUNTRY?

When we reflect on what has been, and what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this republic to all future ages? What vast motives press upon us for lofty enthusiasm. What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance, and moderate our confidence,

The old world has already revealed to us in its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece! lovely Greece! the land of scolars and the nurse of arms, where sister republics, in fair procession, chanted the praise of liberty and the gods, where is she? For two thousand years the oppressors have bound her to the earth. She fell by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and dissensions.

Rome! republican Rome! whose eagle glanced in the rising sun, where and what is she? The eternal city yet remains proud even in her desolation, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of death. The swarms of the north completed only what was begun. Romans betrayed Rome, The legions were bought and sold, but the people paid the tribute money.

And where are the republics of modern times which cluster around immortal Italy? Venice and Genoa exist but in name. The Alps indeed look upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The country too is too poor for plunder, and to rough for a valuable conquest.—Nature presents her eternal garriers on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition.—And Switzerland remains with her institutions a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

We stand the latest, and if we fail, probably the last example of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most suspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our constitutions never have been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government, and self-respect, The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe.—Within our territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of many products and many means of independence.—The Government is mild. The press is free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches or may reach every home. What fairer prospects of success could be presented?—What more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created?

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Andes, and snuffed the breezes of both oceans. It has infused itself into the lifeblood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and moving onward towards the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of her better days.

Can it be that America, under such circumstances, can betray herself? That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "they were, but they are not?" Forbid it my countrymen. Forbid it Heaven.

I call upon you, Fathers, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil, by all your hope to be, resist evey project of disunion; resist every attempt to fetter your conscience, or smother our public schools, or extinguish your system of public institution.

I call upon you, Mothers, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspsing, to teach them as they climb your knees to lean on your bosoms, the blessings of liberty.—Swear them at the altar, as with baptismal vows to be true to their country, and never forsake her.

I call upon you young men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression.—Death never come too soon, if necessary in the defence of the liberties of our country.

Philadelphia Despatch.

"REFORM! REFORM!!"

Yes, this is the cry. We need reform—we must have reform; a social reform, a political reform, a moral reform. Society is wrong; the church is wrong; business is conducted on wrong principle; all is wrong, Hence we have our social reformers, political reformers, moral reformers. But what have they all been doing? Spreading light, truly; holding up the evils, which all who consider most desperate; and showing us the necessity of that, the want of which is already but too painfully felt. Thus far, well; but what has actually been achieved in the great campaign for reformation? But little, alas! but too little.

What is the process adopted to effect it? Revolution—not one of blood, indeed, but what has been called a social and moral revolution. Society is wrong, therefore it must be broken up, a new order of things must be established on a different basis, and we must all begin anew, to do right what we have so long been doing wrong. We must have a community of labor, say some; a community of capital and interest; common evils to avoid, common good to secure. We cannot hope to reform society, as it is, therefore we must leave it, and establish one on such principles as shall make it the desideratum, and secure the object for which society is formed—prosperity, elevation, happiness.

Two premises, it will be observed, are here laid down. First the present state of society *cannot* be reformed; second, a society *may* be formed which shall be destitute of evils deprecated; and the conclusion then follows, is *should* be formed. We confess ourself not quite so sanguine on these points. We are not so certain of the impossibility of the first, or the possibility of the second; yet we are very far for the benefit of labor and the elevation and happiness of the human race.—Would that the number of those who are desirous of reform were increased a thousand fold. There is vast room for effort. The friend of humanity has an ample field before him; alas! that there are so few disposed to enter it and labor.

We desire a reform, but we would have one, if possible, which shall not be revolutionary in in character. We do not see the necessity of cutting adrift from all the moorings of the State, or the usages of the Church. True, there are evils in both, but they are such as those who make up the State or the Church may themselves remedy. The theory of each is, for aught we know, as liberal and expansive as may well be conceived, liberty being the grand element, and man, considerated as *man*, the rightful possessor. The theory, then, we cannot suppose to be wrong; it is in the application, in the practice, that the wrong exists.

Let us consider for a moment, some of the evils in society, and see if this is not so.—There is the excessive deferance paid to wealth both in the State and in the Church. The theory or civil government recognize it: "all men are created free and equal." Religion absolutely forbids it: "if there come unto your assembly a man in goodly apparel, and a poor man in vile raiment, and ye respect the one but despise the other, ye have respect of persons and commit sin." There are also false notions of labor, distinction of rank as well as employment, all which are the result of an ill-judging, senseless pride, rather than of a radical defect in the construction of society. There is the influence of pernicious example, of fashion and custom; there is extortion, oppression, illiberality and grasping ambition; but who is disposed to consider these, other than the rank weeds of an uncultivated soil, the poisonous fruit of an ill-governed heart? Let society be broken up, a new order of things be established and these weeds will grow again so soon as time shall have allowed them to germinate and put forth their fruits.

We cannot then, expect a permanent reform from this source. The evils are in society, deeply interwoven in all its usages and institutions, and find their source in the habits inclinations and hearts of those who compose it.—From individual, personal effort, as it may appears to us, are we to look for a radical and permanent reform. Let those who profess discipleship to the lowly Savior, carry out in daily life the liberal and equalizing doctrine he taught; let them learn to "esteem others better than themselves;" let them evidence that benevolence which religion teacheth, and a grand step will have been taken towards the point at which we aim. Let those who are sensible of the evils, afford the corrective of example.—Their influence, their example is needed in society; if correct, it will be felt where the evil exists, and daily will it be exerted for the happiness and comfort of those now suffering under social abuses. Finally, let every individual inquire what part he has to perform in this great work. Honest manual labor is to be vindicated and redeemed from the odium and reproach which has been heaped upon it.—This can only be done by personal effort, by example. Let each set himself at work in right earnest, and he will find there is much he can perform for the great object of social improvment, the benefit of society, and the elevation and happiness of his race.

A single word or two to those occupied in labor, and we have done. Your powerful co-operation in this work is absolutely necessary.—Whatever false distinctions or ill-conceived notions may have been instituted or propagated by mis-guided men, it becomes your duty to discountenance them all. In your hardy hands and honest hearts let your glory be; and whatever distinctions others may court, show that you disregard all which has not true worth for its basis, and humanity's good for its object.—Doing this with fixed and steady purpose, you will consign to oblivion much that is ill-grounded and injurious as well to yourselves as to society, and introduce a reform that shall be permanent and useful indeed.—*The Laborer.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a young American now traveling in Europe, which we copy from the Baton Rouge (La.) Gaxette:

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

Professor Von Grusselbach, of Stockholm, has very lately brought to the state of profection the art of producing a torpor of the whole system, by the application of cold of different degrees of intensity, proceeding from a lesser to a greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid without permanent injury to *any organ* or tissue of the frame. In this state they may remain for a great number of years, and again, after sleep of ages, be awakened to existance, as fresh and blooming as they were when they first sunk into their frigorific slumber.

The attention of the learned prosessor was first led to the subject by finding a toad enclosed in a solid fragment of calcarious rock ten feet in diameter, which when taken out, showed unequivocal signs of life; but it was supposed that the concussion caused by blasting the rock occasioned its death in a few hours after. The opinion of Baron Gruithizen, who is Geologist to the King of Sweden, was, that it must have been in that situation for at least seven thousand years; and his calculations were drawn from the different layers of strata by which it was surrounded. From this hint, the professor proceeded to make experiments; and, after a painful and laborious course of experiments for the last twenty-nine years of his life, he has at last succeeded in prefecting his great discovery. No less than sixty thousand reptiles, shell fish, &c. were experimented on before he tried the human subject. The process is not entirely laid before the public as yet, but I had the honor, in company with a friend of visiting the professor.

I shall give a slight description of one of the outer rooms containing some of his preperations. Previous to entering, we were furnished with an india rubber bag, to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the temprature of the room from being varied the slightest degree by our breathing. It was an aircular room, lighted from the top by the sun's rays, from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through its glass, &c. colored by the oxide of copper, (a late discovery and very valuable to the professor.) The room is shelved all around, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals, &c One was Swedish girl, aged, from appearance, about nineteen years, ; she was consigned to the professor by order of the Goverment to experiment upon, having been found guilty as murdering her child. With the exception of slight planeness, she appeared as if sleep' although she has been in a state of complete torpor for two years. He intends, he says, to resuscitate her in five more years, and convince the world of the soundness of his wonderful discovery. The professor, to gratify us, took a small snake out of his cabinet into another room, and although it appeared to us to be perfectly dead and rigid as marble, by aplication of mixture of cayenne pepper and brandy, it showed immediate signs of life, and was apparently as active as ever it was in a few minutes, although the professor assured us it has been in a state of torpor for six years.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 23, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

TEXAS.—Many persons have denied that Great Britain had made any overtures or proposals to Texas and called such assertions false, and used only to throw dust into the eyes of the American public.—But among the documents accompanying the Treaty is a copy of a communication of the Texan Government informing our Government that "Great Britain had made a direct overture to Texas for her protection." That communication was the basis of all action on the part of our Government.

Texas it seems must be an addition or an auxiliary to some other Government. She cannot remain an independent power. She will not return to Mexico;—because that country has denied to her the rights and privileges belonging to citizens of a Republic,—falsified her promises, and attempted her invasion and subjugation because Texas resisted her unjust authority and oppressive laws. If she do not return to Mexico, where shall she go? Shall she become a Colony of England?—A Government which has opened her arms and invited her to come? While wars and rumors of wars are liable to occur,—while Military and Naval establishments are kept in existence, and while boundaries, frontiers and neighbors of certain kinds are so important, we should judge that the overgrown and grasping power of Great Britain ought not, for our own sakes, to be in possession of Texas.

Since, therefore, Texas cannot remain an independent power,—since she cannot return to Mexico, or willingly accept the offer of Great Britain, shall she be annexed to the United States and become a part of our Republic? The President and his Cabinet have all expressed their willingness that she should. Many intelligent persons have said "come." Many Statesmen, among whom are Calhoun, Clay and Walker, have said "come,"—"we are willing to receive you." Many of the people, in different portions of the country and from different cities, have petitioned for her admission.

But, there is another side to this picture. It cannot be denied that there is a strong opposition to Annexation. Thousands of the people, both Statesmen and Philanthropists, are found protesting against such a measure. They deny the right as well as the power of annexation; and dwell with impassioned eloquence on the *supposed* evil consequences of such a step.—Some look upon it only as a plot to perpetuate slavery and the slave power in this Republic. Others view it as a scheme to receive and possess a bevy of "Rascals" and "Renegades."

These are some of the different views entertained by different men on this subject. It has not become a party question, although it is assuming that character. The Treaty which has been proposed and signed by the President and his Cabinet will not, in all probability, be ratified at this Session. It will then be left open for future discussion, and what will be the final result we cannot predict. For our own part we do not feel qualified to judge whether Texas should be admitted or not. It seems to us that the question should be viewed as one concerning National policy, independent of local interests, local feeling, or local prejudices. If we could feel satisfied that the acquisition of Texas would add to our general prosperity and security, we should say let her be admitted.

DEATH OF MR. HASKELL.—Mr. Jere Haskell, Secretary of the Senate, died at Augusta on the 14th inst. He has been feeble for some months past, owing to a consumption of the Lungs which has been praying upon his constitution. Nevertheless he had been able during the winter to attend to his duties as Secretary of the Senate. On the day previous to his death he expressed the opinion that he should be able to "return home by the boat and fix the Index to his Journal;" and told the friends that called on him that "he was smart." Verily how uncertain is life!

☞Henry Clay is loosing ground in his own State. Guess the Kentuckians don't like his electioneering for himself.

☞The Baltimore Convention assembles on the 27th of May.

☞We shall publish Mr. Wilkins' letter in relation to Texas next week.

'Mr. Clay, at Columbus, Georgia, declared himself for the compromise tariff in future.—Here are his words:

"Influenced by a desire to avert the coming danger, and anxious to perpetuate the Union and give peace to a distracted country, I brought forward the compromise act, and aided in its passage. In my subsequent life I have adhered to its provision, and shall do so in future."

'The compremise act, it is well known, brought all duties to an *ad valorem* of twenty per cent, lower than the bill now before Congress, so much berated Mr. Clay's admirers.

Again, Mr. Clay says: "The prohibition of the fabrics of foreign countries would transfer the monopoly to the home manufacturers of the United States. The true interests of the consumers are best promoted by a competition between the foreign and national supply."—Boston Post.

In this way the South are made to believe one set of opinions while the North are taught another. The last campaign was distinguished for such double dealing, especially on the Tariff. It should be distinctly understood, and kept in perpetual remembrance, that Mr. Clay at the South is in favor of the principles of the Compromise Act, which require a duty of 20 per cent, according to value, with some slight discrimination on all the different Foreign manufactured articles; while at the North his admirers bring him forth and attempt to sustain him as the author and champion of the Protective System, which system, as in the late Tariff, prescribes and lays a duty on Cotton and other goods of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Mr. Clay thinks the principles of the Compromise Act were complied with and carried out in the Whig Tariff of '42. The following is an extract from Mr. C's late electioneering speech at Charleston, South Carolina, taken from the Konnebec Journal.

Mr. C. denied that the principles of the compromise required the maximum rate of duty to be fixed at 20 per cent.—its true principle was that no more revenue should be raised than was necessary for an honest and economical administration of the government, and within that limit there might be discrimination in favor of domestic industry. He was far from conceding that the tariff of 1842 was in violation of the principle of the compromise—but if the home valuation and neither interest affected by it had more right to complain than the other."

Thus it appears according to the elastic and flexible opinions of Mr. C, and his admirers, that although an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent must be adhered to, yet it can be so varied on the ground of discrimination as to tax certain manufactured articles, not merely 30, 25, or 40, but even 50 or 100 per cent. Such latitude of discrimination as this requires no declaration of principles. The veriest tyro in Political Economy that ever drew breath, or possessed a tongue for the utterance of political dogmas, could lay out the ground work of a Tariff on such principles, and never be in the least danger of departing from them. If he were to tax some articles 200 per cent his principle would be there; and if he were to tax other articles 1 6 per cent, his principle would be there. Thus it would be impossible to go so far beyond 20 per cent or so far below it as not to be within the legitimate construction and the chosen dominion of the Compromise Act. The Compromise Act, therefore, as illustrated and defended by Henry Clay, is a grand humbug.

CONGRESS.—Dr. Martin has been confirmed as Secretary of Legation to France, and will accompany Hon. W. R. King. In the House, on the 15th, an attempt was made to introduce the New Tariff Bill, but it failed by a vote of 84 to 95.

On the 16th the Post Office Bill was taken up in the Senate. A motion to abolish the franking privilege was rejected 35 to 5. Members will not vote to diminish their own privileges. An amendment was adopted increasing the postage 50 per cent on the orginal Bill.

The House was occupied with the Rhode Island question.

April 17th. The Appropriation Bill for the Navy was taken up. $116,000 were appropriated for the immediate wants of the service. Debate on the franking privilege.

18th. An amendment to the Postage Bill was adopted, 24 to 17, providing the following rates of postage:—Under 30 miles, 3 cents; under 150 miles, 5 cents; under 400 miles, 10 cents; over 400, 15 cents.

In the House, Mr. Adams presented Gen. Washington's Camp Chest, and made some appropriate remarks. A Resolution of thanks was passed and presented to the widow of the donor.

19th. Several memorials were presented in relation to the Tariff and Texas. The Camp Chest was accepted by the Senate. The Tariff question was taken up, and Mr. Wright occupied two hours in a speech in favor of modifying the present Tariff, when the Senate adjourned before the conclusion of his remarks.

In the House, Mr. Adams presented some Resolutions from Mass. in relation to Texas. A discussion then ensued on the adoption of the Western Harbor Bill, and occupied the House till adjournment.

JUDGE ELLIOTT.—This gentleman, who has been impeached for granting fraudulent naturalization papers, was stated by us to be a *Whig* on the authority of some of our exchange papers. According to the N. Orleans Tropic, we are mistaken. This does not help the Whigs out of their dilemma. For the persons to whom illegal naturalization certificates were given were all sent to the Judge by the *Clay Club* in New Orleans. Therefore if any criminality attaches to the Judge, it is in consequence of the base and fraudulent conduct of the Clay Club. Will the Signal please copy.

☞Mr. Clay was expected to be at Petersburg, Va. on the 18th inst. on his electioneering tour. Thus he is thrusting himself and his doctrines before the people of the Old Dominion, just before an important State election, electioneering for the Presidency—the highest Office in Christendom. This is a stoop below the dignity of a Statesman, in any case, and only comports with the wishes and designs of a Demagogue.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following sensible and judicious remarks are copied from the Annual Report of the Superintending School Committee of Windham. It is unquestionably true that if our Common Schools are ever improved it must be done by requiring teachers to possess, not only a more thorough knowledge of the branches taught, but also a better acquaintance with human nature—the passions, motives, feelings, &c. It is a mistaken notion that any young lad or lass can teach school. Parents often have the idea that their sons and daughters can keep school and "teach the young idea how to shoot," when they have never learned them the first elements of a teacher, viz: Order and obedience. We are happy, however, to see new light breaking in upon the community in this respect. In some portions of the State, at least, they are waking up to the full importance of this subject; and are scrutinizing with great care the qualifications of teachers. A corresponding benefit has been realized by taking this course. If a good teacher was approbated publicly, as such, and a poor one censured, by persons in the District or Town competent to judge, a poor school would be of rare occurrence. This course has been practiced by some towns in this State.

1st. A defect in the *liberty qualification of* some of the teachers—a want of general knowledge, which would not always appear in the examination, but which would of course betray itself in their attemps to teach. The knowledge of some of the teachers who appeared tolerably well on examination, were too evidently bounded by the branches taught in the schools. And always when such ignorance exists; upon matters of general information, the teacher must fail to pe useful to the school-

2d. *superficial knowledge of the requisite branchos.* Teachers have come to us with a pocket full of certificates (some of them badly written, badly spelled and ungrammatically worded) and have gone the rounds of questions and answers decidedly well; but when asked a question out of the ordinary routine, such as would test their knowiledge, they would t once be perplexed and *screwed.* And still, your committee have not dared, in some of these cases to risk a refusal. As a result of the above named faults, a great want of thoroughness in teaching, and in the classes, has been manifest.

3d. A *want of aptness to teach.* It is not enough for a teacher to know a thing, he must have a faculty of teaching what he knows. Some of our teachers fail greatly in this fact. Their knowledge will not 'come at their bidding, and when it comes, it comes dry or loose, without prints or illustration.

4th. *A defect in discipline*; and a redical defect this. As every where else, so in schools, order in the first law.—This defect do fatal in school, cannot be foreseen by the examining board.—And even in school, it is often so *negative and intangible*, that the committee co not feel warrented, upon the old standard, in arresting the school.

5th. A *want of enthusiasm in the teacher*, Energy covers a multitude of faults. *It* cures a multitude of faults. The secret of success in a calling, is to have the *spirit* of that calling. Apathy in the teacher produces apathy in the scholars. Feelings are contagious. A teacher necessarily diffuses his own spirit through the school. If the teacher be stupid and heavy, (and his look, tone of voice and very step will denote this,) the scholors will catch his spirit. It was evident in several cases that the teachers were more anxious to see the end of the day, or the term, than to witness a commendable improvement in their scholars. One of the greatest faults notieed in your schools, the year past, was *laziness* on the part of the teachers and scholars. In some of the schools as you entered, the aspect of the school would be any thing but *business-like* aspect. Scholars of the phlegmatic temperament, would be *brazen* or *oundging* or *lying*, with *glazed* or *tearful* eye; while those of a more] lively temperament, would be maturing or executing some scheme of mischief.—This fault, originating in some form in the teacher, is the source of many of the other evils found in our schools. Idleness is the mother of crime.

6th. I*gnorance of the best method of teaching.* A person may have the *furniture* for a good teacher; he may have a natural aptness to teach and govern; and yet be defective in his *plans* of teaching. It is generally thought that a child does well if he learns his alphabet, large and small letters, in eight weeks. The mother will praise the teacher, if her child has achieved this. But it is well known that by a proper method of teaching, this may be just as well be accomplished in three weeks as in eight. It is thought too, that if a child learn the elements of reading and spelling; (and to learn to read, in the right way, is to learn also to spell,) between the ages of four and nine years, or ten terms of school, are consumed in acquiring what might be gained, and to more mental profit, if a proper method of instruction had been adopted, *in five terms.* We may indeed safely say thar three years are worse than lost, in most cases, by an oversight in our teachers, of the proper method of teaching.

☞There are many young men who, if they were to study the character of Franklin, would learn a salutary lesson. He was never too proud to work, and thought no employment beneath his dignity that was necessary and honorable.

A western paper, in announcing a Steamboat explosion, very delicately observes—"Three persons were slightly killed."

Whig Logic.—The cost of an article is invariably diminished by adding 50 or 100 per cent. to its price, at the custom-house.

The Laborer.—This is a new paper published in Boston; and a powerful paper it is. Its intention is to inform and elevate the Laboring classes. A powerful man wields the editorial pen. If the Laborer will but peruse its columns he will obtain that knowledge which is so necessary to his happiness, and enable him to attain that elevated position in society which his merits deserve. We feel much obliged for the exchange, and accept it with pleasure. We copy the able article headed "Reform" from the Laborer.

Connecticut Valley speaks!—In Springfield, one of the strong holds of Whiggery, the town election was triumphantly carried in favor of the Democrats, against Whiggery and Abolitionism combined.

Exhibition of Clay.—The Charleston Mercury remarks as follows:

"We felt sensibly the degradation of our Republican institutions on Friday last, when we saw a veteran, as Mr. Clay is, in the service of his country, hawked about as some great beast of wonder, *to catch a few votes*, for that station which should be the reward alone of the lofty patriot and pure statesman."

A Camphor Tree.—A camphor tree mentioned by Kemfer, A. D. 1691, as already celebrated for its size, hollow from age, and supposed to measure six fathoms in circumferance, though from its standing on a hill it was not then actually measured, was visited by Seibold in 1626. He found it still healthy, though 135 years older. He and his pupils measured it; he gives 16,388 metres, [about 50 feet] in circumferance—adding, in confirmation of this enormous size, that fifteen men can stand in its inside.

Coiners in the Woods.—A gang of coiners were discovered in the woods, some four or five miles south of Warren, Pa, lately, and one of their number arrested, together with their press, dies and other implements of coining, and also a quanity of finished and unfinished coin was found by some of the citizens. The individual arrested says his name is Wm. A. Warren, and resides in Chautaque county N. Y.—He was committed for trial.

The Family of Smiths.—A writer in the Norfolk Beacon tells of a town in Texas which he visited, where out of a population of 400, the Smiths number 300, The Postmaster, the Collector, the Broker, the Colonel of the Militia, the Acting Magistrate, the Candidate for Congress, the Cashier of the bank, the principal merchant, all bore the uncommon name *John Smith*! He adds, rather dubiously, that "what were the names of some of them in the States it would be hard to tell."

Lice upon cattle killed by "hot crop," The southern Cultivator says, that lice upon cattle can be killed by washing them with a decoction of sassafars, or tea made of red pepper pods, or both mixed together. Now, as red pepper pods, or what is the same in effect, a tea made of Cayenne pepper, will kill these vermin, it is certainly a safe remedy. Try it, and if it proves successful, let every farmer know it.

Slave Trade.—Late Bermuda papers state that the slave trade of Cuba is rapidly on the increase. During the last two months upwards of 2000 Africans have been landed on the Island directly from the coast of Africa.

Madam Restell Arrested.—This notorious female Surgical Quack has again been arrested in New York unper the charge of causing, by criminal malpractice, the death of an unfortunate young woman from New Haven Conn.

'A death blow to *quack*-ery,' as the man said when he knocked a duck over the head with a club.

St. Domingo. The colored Republicans of this Island, are all up in arms. A late arrival from Jacmel says—"all the disposable forces of the Government, at and near that place had proceeded against the rebels in the Spanish parts of the Island.

A detachment from the regular army had taken possession of the Spanish town Azua (20 leagues West of the city of St. Domingo) without molestation, after which they were fired upon by the Spaniards and cut up considerably; in return the Spaniards were punished almost to annihilation.

The tallest Coon.—According to the Western Citizens, the whigs of Tippecanoe township, Indiana, recently held a meeting and promulgated the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That Henry Clay is the *tallest coon*, has the longest *tail* the most *rings* round it, and the brighest ones too, of any other coon in all the American diggens.

Advice to Country Dealers. Never, says the Syracuse Journal, trade at a store which does not advertise. They don't do much business at such stores and always sell dearest of any.

Bowdoin College.—A catalogue of the officers and students of this Institution, for 1844, states the number of students—Seniors, 47—Juniors, 44—Sophomores, 42—Freshmen, 38—Total, 168. Medical Students, 60.

Texas.—The friends of the annexation of Texas to the Union have met in Cincinnati, and adopted resolutions, and put forth an address, strongly in favor of the scheme.

Lieut. B. C. Ellis, of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry, died at the barracks, Key. West on the 30th ult.

The Plebeian Tracts.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS AND COMMITTEES.

In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2,50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office, New York City.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders, will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—ist34

MARRIED.

In this town, by Erastus Hilborn, Esq. Mr Joshua B. Crockett to Miss Columbia Curtis, both of this town.

DIED.

In Oxford, Mrs. Mariah B. Caldwell, wife of John Caldwell 2nd, aged 35.

I Turner, 23d inst. of Consumption, Rebeckah, wife of Mr. Martin Harris, and daughter of Mr. Philip C. Mason, of Buckfield, aged 21.

Corn and Grain.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, for cash or good security,

300 bushels of OATS & PEAS,
200 do OATS,
200 do CORN,
50 do RYE,

And a quanty of WHITE BEANS, PEAS and BARLEY. HENRY HOWE.

Paris Hill, April 25, 1844. tf 51

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Seth Billington, then of Weld, now of Byron in the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D 1841, by his mortgage deed of that date conveyed to me, David G. Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Byron, in said County of Oxford, being Lot numbered ten in the sixth Range, and the North half of Lots numbered eleven in the fifth and sixth Ranges—Reference being had in said deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 62—page 86, for a more particular description and the conditions therein named; and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Dated at Andover, April 22d, 1844. 51

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Asa Pratt of Andover in the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of January A. D. 1839, by his deed of that date, conveyed to me, David G. Merrill of said Andover, a certain Lot of land in said town numbered eighteen lying on the road from Andover Corner to Letter B., taking a bond from me with the condition that if he should pay a certain sum therein named at the time specified then the said land should be reconveyed; and since he has failed to comply with the conditions, I claim by reason of the breach thereof to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Andover, April 22nd, A. D. 1844. 51

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, William B. Abbot of Oxford in the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six by his mortgage deed of that date, conveyed to me, the subscriber, certain tracts or parcels of land, viz:—"All the real estate Jacob D. Brown purchased of Samuel Haven, Elizabeth Haven, John Foster and Mary Foster, by deed bearing date November 14th, A. D. 1832, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 38, pages 238, 239 & 240, to which said deed reference is hereby had for a description of said property," and which deed of mortgage is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 68, page 365; the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber gives this public notice of foreclosure of the above described mortgaged premises and claims possession of the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. SAMUEL H. KING.

Oxford, April 29th, 1844. *sr3w51

NOTICE OF FORCLOSURE.

WHEREAS Samuel H. Houghton then of Woodstock, now of Paris, in the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1841, by his mortgage deed of that date conveyed to America Bisbee, of said Paris, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Paris, viz:—Part of Lots numbered 27 and 28 in the 6th Range of Lots in Paris; which deed is recorded with Oxford Records Book 62, page 297, to which reference may be had for a more particular description. And whereas on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1842, the aforesaid mortgage was assigned and transferred by said Bisbee to Huse Dow, of Jay in the County of Franklin, then in full life but now deceased, which assignment is recorded with Oxford Records Book 63, page 310; and the condition of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber as Administratrix of said Dow's Estate gives this notice and claims a foreclosure of said mortgaged premises pursuant to Statute in such case provided. ZILPHA DOW.

Portland, April 10, 1844. sr19

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, James Young of Byron, in the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1843, conveyed to me, Freeman Griffith of Dixfield, in said County, by his mortgage deed of that date a certain Lot of land in said Byron, being Lot number Four in the Fourteenth Range of Lots in said town, containing by estimation one hundred acres more or less, and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

FREEMAN GRIFFITH.

Dixfield, April 4, 1844. 49

WANTED,

AS a House-keeper, a woman of respectability, thirty or forty years of age. In consequence of the helpless situation of my uncle, she being afflicted with the infirmities of old age, a strong, robust woman is to be desired. My family contains only myself and wife.

Any one wishing the situation will please forward a line, with the price per week for their services, to

ISAAC HOWE.

Greenwood, March 2, 1844. 3*11

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors & owners of land & other real estate in the town of Paris, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1842, and delinquent highway taxes for 1841, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Joseph H. King, Collector of said town for said year 1842, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Non-Resident Land Tax for 1842.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lot.	Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax Unpaid.
				$	$ c.
Larvey Thomas N., N. part	29	4	100	230	2,07
Unknown, E. "	22	3	60	225	2,03
Fuller Alden,	15	5	9	50	45
Unknown, N. "	29	7	10	60	54
Goodnow Wm. E. & Howe John W. } W. "	7	2	110	600	2,70
Young Wm. N. W. "	11	1	19	95	86
Brown Titus O.	7	1	31	217	75
do for Swift land	12	1	40	200	
Unknown, Berry Farm,	19	6	80	395	1 56
do	27	6	1	86	77
do	28	1	160	230	2,07

Names of Residents.

Ramsdell Job	3,65
Swift Alvin, for Jackson land	2,03
Warner Phinehas B.	37
Merrill Moses	63
Cloudman Solomon	95
Clark Jonathan	54
Cushman Ebenezer	64
Dureli Samuel J.	8,06
do for house	65
Jackson Jacob	1,82
Morton Joseph B.	6,75
Perry James	1,94
Ryerson Elizabeth W.	36
Stowell, David P.	3 54
Wright Ezra	19
Warren Abijah	93

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.

Dunham Samuel, heirs of	27	7	10	60	49
Unknown, Asa Dunham stand	27	6	1	86	73
do	27	2	50	100	85
Fuller Alden,	15	5	9	50	43
Willis John W.					6,44

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said town.

Paris, April 8, 1844. 49

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintending School Committee of Paris will be in session at the residence of T. H. BROWN, on Tuesday the seventh day of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. School Teachers are requested to call.

Per order of S. S. Committee of Paris.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Sydnaham Bridgham in Buckfield, in said County, on Monday the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the right which Robert McKenney, of Hartford in said County, has in equity to redeem a certain Farm in Hartford on which the said McKenney now lives, and is the same Farm conveyed to said McKenney by one John Moulton by deed bearing date Oct. 30th, 1839, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 58, page 425, where reference may be had, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to William Moulton on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1839, to secure the payment of $800 and interest, payable in equal annual payments of $100 per year, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 58, page 426, the same having been attached on the original Writ.

Terms of sale, six months credit for an undoubted note on interest.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

April 12th 1844. 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Jarvis C. Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday the eighth day of June next at ten o'clock A. M., all the right which Henry Young of Greenwood, in said county, has in equity to redeem the North West half of Lot numbered Eleven in the ninth Range of Lots in said Greenwood, containing sixty acres by estimation, more or less, and being the same premises mortgaged by said Young to Joseph G. Cole on the sixteenth day of February last to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and which mortgage is recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 68, page 231, and for more particular description of premises reference thereto being had.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

April 8, 1844. 50

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

HUBBARD & MARBLE,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call on either of them and settle the same immediately.

HIRAM HUBBARD.
JARVIS C MARBLE.

Paris, April 6, 1844. 48

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock P. M., all the real estate of

WM. W. WHITTEMORE,

late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, &c. Sale on the premises and terms made known at the time.

ISAAC WHITTEMORE, Adm'r.

Rumford, April 9, 1844. 49

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand signed by me, and of the following purport, to wit:—Said Note bears date March 6th, A. D. 1844, and payable to Thomas Crocker or order, for the sum of sixty-six dollars and five cents, due on or by the first day of June next with interest, as the same was given without consideration, or value received.

SEWALL AYER.

Mexico, April 3d, A. D. 1844. 48

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 4th. In addition to thorough instruction in the solid branches arrangements have been made to afford to young ladies instruction in Music and Painting. No effort will be spared to render the Institution worthy of its increased patronage. Good board can be obtained upon very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the Principal, Mr. Edward P. Weston, or to

SAMUEL PICKARD, Sec'y.

Lewiston Falls, Feb. 7, 1844. 340

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb 14 1842. 41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Ebenezer G. Rawson, Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Rawson, late of Paris aforesaid, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Philip Bradford, Administrator of the estate of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of **Columbus Gray,** Administrator of the estate of John Gray, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

ON the foregoing Petition, It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy thereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Lydia Cushman,** Widow of Frances Cushman, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Joseph Stuart, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Horace Moulton, late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Stuart give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Thomas Hill, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Stowell, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Adm'r. give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and forty-four—

Leicester Howard, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William Howard, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Leicester Howard give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Isaac Whittemore, Administrator of the estate of William W. Whittemore, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

The Executor of the last Will and Testament of Leonard Swallow, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow of said deceased her Dower, in the real estate of her late husband,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Timothy Hastings, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Timothy Hastings, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Tim. Hastings give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

PUBLIC MORALS.

What is to become of this Country!

The thoughful and reflecting portion of the community, have long viewed with pain, the condition of public morals, which has prevailed in this country, manifested throughont almost all classes of men, and through all parts of the country. Robbery, forgery, arson and swindling of every description—among the high as well as the low—have not only been rife among us, but crime of a higher grade, involving the sacrifice of human life, have prevailed to an extent that is alarming. Most prominent in this painful display of crime, which has spread so wide, and afforded evidence of being so, deep seated, is the disregard of law so generally manifested. Not only is this disregard of the laws of the land every where apparent in the outrages and crimes of individuals, who set all laws at defiance, but in the criminal indifference of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws.—The impunity which offences are perpetrated, the readiness with which trials are evaded, or the uncertainty of punishment after conviction, are among the most startling evidences of the loose and unsettled, if not downward tendency of society.

The cause of all this darkening influnce and its remedy is the subject of anxious solicitude to the philanthropist. It offers a fruitful field for enquiry. That the condition of affairs referred to reality exist, our newspapers throughout the country, afford daily and mortifying evidence. It is too apparent to the most careless observer. And while our own citizens deplore the existence of these evils, they are becoming the object of deep censure abroad. Foreigners, envious of the boasted greatness of our country, are already grasping at the evidence which this fearful increase of crime furnishes of weakness of our republican institutions. In all cases, the grossest outrages commited here, against the peace and well-being of society, are seized with avidity and published with fierce exaggeration to give color to their denunciation.

A writer in the last "Foreign Quarterly Review," has given vent to a strain of coarse vulgar abuse against this country, founded on events for which unfortunately there exists too much reality. Amidst a mass of irrelevant and distorted declaration, we find the following, which, with much other abuse, will serve to show the depravity that is gaining a fearful footing among us. After inveighing against the heterogenous character of our population, and certain tendencies in our system, the writer says:

"Hence the judges on the bench constantly give way to popular clamor, and law itself is abrogated by the law-maker, and openly violated by its functionaries. Hence the total abnegation of all dignity, earnestness, truth, consistency, and courage, in the administration of public affairs. Hence the ascendency of Lynch law over state-law; hence assassination in the daylight in the thronged streets; hence impunity to crime, backed by popular fury; hence the wild judicature in its own courts; hence the savage bowie-knife glittering in the hands of the murderer on the floor of Congress, where if decency, or selfrespect, the subjugation of passion, or a deliberate sense of any sort of responsibility existed anywhere in the country, we might hope to discover it."

To us the great question is how shall these evils be remedied—and where have they their origin? Our late grand jury in a well timed, judicious presentment, have undertaken to make specification which are correct so far as they go. But they by no means go far enough.—There are other evils than intemperance, theatres, dance houses, low taverns and gambling all powerful as these nuisances doubtless are, in contributing to the state of demoralization over which the patriot and the philanthrophist mourns. There are influences at work throughout the wide extent of the and, antagonistical to the republican purity, intelligence and virtue of the people, which must be overcome if the high destiny claimed for this Republic, is to be fully and fairly achieved. Of these it is not our purpose now to speak, though we design making our sheet a medium for the communication of such views as shall have a distinct and just bearing upon the overshadowing evils that can only be removed under the sunlight influence of an honest and independent press. There is too great a lack of plain, honest dealing in the newspaper press in this country; there is too little sincerity in the public minds which guide and direct public opinion.

Designing to give shortly some important views on this vital topic, and a detail of facts which are believed to have a most unquestionable and intimate connection with the great interests of the country for the present we content ourselves with the presentation of some pertinent observations, by no less a man than Judge Story, the accomplished scolar, the profound jurist, the patriot and philanthrophist.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THIS COUNTRY?

When we reflect on what has been, and what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this republic to all future ages? What vast motives press upon us for lofty enthusiasm. What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance, and moderate our confidence,

The old world has already revealed to us in its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all the marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece! lovely Greece! the land of scolars and the nurse of arms, where sister republics, in fair procession, chanted the praise of liberty and the gods, where is she? For two thousand years the oppressors have bound her to the earth. She fell by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and dissensions.

Rome! republican Rome! whose eagle glanced in the rising sun, where and what is she? The eternal city yet remains proud even in her desolation, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of death. The swarms of the north completed only what was begun. Romans betrayed Rome, The legions were bought and sold, but the people paid the tribute money.

And where are the republics of modern times which cluster around immortal Italy? Venice and Genoa exist but in name. The Alps indeed look upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The country too is too poor for plunder, and to rough for a valuable conquest.—Nature presents her eternal garriers on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition.—And Switzerland remains with her institutions a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors.

We stand the latest, and if we fail, probably the last example of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most suspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our constitutions never have been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government, and self-respect, The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe.—Within our territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of many products and many means of independence.—The Government is mild. The press is free-Religion is free. Knowledge reaches or may reach every home. What fairer prospects of success could be presented?—What more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created?

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Andes, and snuffed the breezes of both oceans. It has infused itself into the lifeblood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and moving onward towards the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of her better days.

Can it be that America, under such circumstances, can betray herself? That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, "they were, but they are not?" Forbid it my countrymen. Forbid it Heaven.

I call upon you, Fathers, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil, by all your hope to be, resist evey project of disunion; resist every attempt to fetter your conscience, or smother our public schools, or extinguish your system of public institution.

I call upon you, Mothers, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspsing, to teach them as they climb your knees to lean on your bosoms, the blessings of liberty.—Swear them at the altar, as with baptismal vows to be true to their country, and never fosake her.

I call upon you youug men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression.—Death never come too soon, if necessary in the defence of the liberties of our country.

Philadelphia Despatch.

"REFORM! REFORM!!"

Yes, this is the cry. We need reform—we must have reform; a social reform, a political reform, a moral reform. Society is wrong; the church is wrong; business is conducted on wrong principle; all is wrong, Hence we have our social reformers, political reformers, moral reformers. But what have they all been doing? Spreading light, truly; holding up the evils, which all who consider most desperate; and showing us the necessity of that, the want of which is already but too painfully felt. Thus far, well; but what has actually been achieved in the great campaign for reformation? But little, alas! but too little.

What is the process adopted to effect it? Revolution—not one of blood, indeed, but what has been called a social and moral revolution. Society is wrong, therefore it must be broken up, a new order of things must be established on a different basis, and we must all begin anew, to do right what we have so long been doing wrong. We must have a community of labor, say some; a community of capital and interest; common evils to avoid, common good to secure. We cannot hope to reform society, as it is, therefore we must leave it, and establish one on such principles as shall make it the desideratum, and secure the object for which society is formed—prosperity, elevation, happiness.

Two premises, it will be observed, are here laid down. First the present state of society *cannot* be reformed; second, a society *may* be formed which shall be destitute of evils deprecated; and the conclusion then follows, is *should* be formed. We confess ourself not quite so sanguine on these points. We are not so certain of the impossibility of the first, or the possibility of the second; yet we are very far for the benefit of labor and the elevation and happiness of the human race.—Would that the number of those who are desirous of reform were increased a thousand fold. There is vast room for effort. The friend of humanity has an ample field before him; alas! that there are so few disposed to enter it and labor.

We desire a reform, but we would have one if possible, which shall not be revolutionary in in character. We do not see the necessity of cutting adrift from all the moorings of the State, or the usages of the Church. True, there are evils in both, but they are such as those who make up the State or the Church may themselves remedy. The theory of each is, for aught we know, as liberal and expansive as may well be conceived, liberty being the grand element, and man, considerated as *man*, the rightful possessor. The theory, then, we cannot suppose to be wrong; it is in the application, in the practice, that the wrong exists.

Let us consider for a moment, some of the evils in society, and see if this is not so.—There is the excessive deference paid to wealth both in the State and in the Church. The theory or civil government recognize it: "all men are created free and equal." Religion absolutely forbids it: "if there come unto your assembly a man in goodly apparel, and a poor man in vile raiment, and ye respect the one but despise the other, ye have respect of persons and commit sin." There are also false notions of labor, distinction of rank as well as employment, all which are the result of an ill-judging, senseless pride, rather than of a redical defect in the construction of society. There is the influence of pernicious example, of fashion and custom; there is extortion, oppression, illiberality and grasping ambition; but who is disposed to consider these, other than the rank weeds of an uncultivated soil, the poisonous fruit of an ill-governed heart? Let society be broken up, a new order of things be established and these weeds will grow again so soon as time shall have allowed them to germinate and put forth their fruits.

We cannot then, expect a permanent reform from this source. The evils are in society, deeply interwoven in all its usages and institutions, and find their source in the habits inclinations and hearts of those who compose it.—From individual, personal effort, as it may appears to us, are we to look for a radical and permanent reform. Let those who profess discipleship to the lowly Savior, carry out in daily life the liberal and equalizing doctrine he taught; let them learn to "esteem others better than themselves;" let them evidence that benevolence which religion teacheth, and a grand step will have been taken towards the point at which we aim. Let those who are sensible of the evils, afford the corrective of example.—Their influence, their example is needed in society; if correct, it will be felt where the evil exists, and daily will it be exerted for the happiness and comfort of those now suffering under social abuses. Finally, let every individual inquire what part he has to perform in this great work. Honest manual labor is to be vindicated and redeemed from the odium and reproach which has been heaped upon it.—This can only be done by personal effort, by example. Let each set himself at work in right earnest, and he will find there is much he can perform for the great object of social improvment, the benefit of society, and the elevation and happiness of his race.

A single word or two to those occupied in labor, and we have done. Your powerful co-operation in this work is absolutely necessary.—Whatever false distinctions or ill-conceived notions may have been instituted or propagated by mis-guided men, it becomes your duty to discountenance them all. In your hardy hands and honest hearts let your glory be; and whatever distinctions others may court, show that you disregard all which has not true worth for its basis, and humanity's good for its object.—Doing this with fixed and steady purpose, you will consign to oblivion much that is ill-grounded and injurious as well to yourselves as to society, and introduce a reform that shall be permanent and useful indeed.—*The Laborer.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a young American now traveling in Europe, which we copy from the Baton Rouge (La.) Gaxette:

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.

Professor Von Grusselbach, of Stockholm, has very lately brought to the state of profection the art of producing a torpor of the whole system, by the application of cold of different degrees of intensity, proceeding from a lesser to a greater, so as to cause the human body to become perfectly torpid without permanent injury to any organ or tissue of the frame. In this state they may remain for a great number of years, and again, after sleep of ages, be awakened to existance, as fresh and blooming as they were when they first sunk into their frigorific slumber.

The attention of the learned prosessor was first led to the subject by finding a toad enclosed in a solid fragment of calcarious rock ten feet in diameter, which when taken out, showed unequivocal signs of life; but it was supposed that the concussion caused by blasting the rock occasioned its death in a few hours after. The opinion of Baron Gruithizen, who is Geologist to the King of Sweden, was, that it must have been in that situation for at least seven thousand years; and his calculations were drawn from the different layers of strata by which it was surrounded. From this hint, the professor proceeded to make experiments; and, after a painful and laborious course of experiments for the last twenty-nine years of his life, he has at last succeeded in prefecting his great discovery. No less than sixty thousand reptiles, shell fish, &c. were experimented on before he tried the human subject. The process is not entirely laid before the public as yet, but I had the honor, in company with a friend of visiting the professor.

I shall give a slight description of one of the outer rooms containing some of his preperatipus. Previovs to entering, we were furnished with an india rubber bag, to which was attached a mask with glass eyes. This was put on to prevent the temprature of the room from being varied the slightest degree by our breathing. It was an aircular room, lighted from the top by the sun's rays, from which the heat was entirely disengaged by its passage through its glass, &c. colored by the oxide of copper, (a late discovery and very valuable to the professor.) The room is shelved all around, and contains nearly one thousand specimens of animals, &c One was Swedish girl, aged, from appearance, about nineteen years, ; she was consigned to the professor by order of the Goverment to experiment upon, having been found guilty as murdering her child. With the exception of slight planeness, she appeared as if sleep' although she has been in a state of complete torpor for two years. He intends, he says, to resuscitate her in five more years, and convince the world of the soundness of his wonderful discovery. The professor, to gratify us, took a small snake out of his cabinet into another room, and although it appeared to us to be perfectly dead and rigid as marble, by aplicatiou of mixture of cayenne pepper and brandy, it showed immediate signs of life, and was apparently as active as ever it was in a few minutes, although the professor assured us it has been in a state of torpor for six years.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 23, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

TEXAS.—Many persons have denied that Great Britain had made any overtures or proposals to Texas and called such assertions false, and used only to throw dust into the eyes of the American public.—But among the documents accompanying the Treaty is a copy of a communication of the Texan Government informing our Government that "Great Britain had made a direct overture to Texas for her protection." That communication was the basis of all action on the part of our Government.

Texas it seems must be an addition or an auxiliary to some other Government. She cannot remain an independent power. She will not return to Mexico;—because that country has denied to her the rights and privileges belonging to citizens of a Republic,—falsified her promises, and attempted her invasion and subjugation because Texas resisted her unjust authority and oppressive laws. If she do not return to Mexico, where shall she go? Shall she become a Colony of England?—A Government which has opened her arms and invited her to come? While wars and rumors of wars are liable to occur,—while Military and Naval establishments are kept in existence, and while boundaries, frontiers and neighbors of certain kinds are so important, we should judge that the overgrown and grasping power of Great Britain ought not, for our own sakes, to be in possession of Texas.

Since, therefore, Texas cannot remain an independent power,—since she cannot return to Mexico, or willingly accept the offer of Great Britain, shall she be annexed to the United States and become a part of our Republic? The President and his Cabinet have all expressed their willingness that she should. Many intelligent persons have said "come." Many Statesmen, among whom are Calhoun, Clay and Walker, have said "come,"—"we are willing to receive you." Many of the people, in different portions of the country and from different cities, have petitioned for her admission.

But, there is another side to this picture. It cannot be denied that there is a strong opposition to Annexation. Thousands of the people, both Statesmen and Philanthropists, are found protesting against such a measure. They deny the right as well as the power of annexation; and dwell with impassioned eloquence on the *supposed* evil consequences of such a step.—Some look upon it only as a plot to perpetuate slavery and the slave power in this Republic. Others view it as a scheme to receive and possess a bevy of "Rascals" and "Renegades."

These are some of the different views entertained by different men on this subject. It has not become a party question, although it is assuming that character. The Treaty which has been proposed and signed by the President and his Cabinet will not, in all probability, be ratified at this Session. It will then be left open for future discussion, and what will be the final result we cannot predict. For our own part we do not feel qualified to judge whether Texas should be admitted or not. It seems to us that the question should be viewed as one concerning National policy, independent of local interests, local feeling, or local prejudices. If we could feel satisfied that the acquisition of Texas would add to our general prosperity and security, we should say let her be admitted.

DEATH OF MR. HASKELL.—Mr. Jere Haskell, Secretary of the Senate, died at Augusta on the 14th inst. He has been feeble for some months past, owing to a consumption of the Lungs which has been praying upon his constitution. Nevertheless he had been able during the winter to attend to his duties as Secretary of the Senate. On the day previous to his death he expressed the opinion that he should be able to "return home by the boat and fix the Index to his Journal;" and told the friends that called on him that "he was smart." Verily how uncertain is life!

☞Henry Clay is loosing ground in his own State. Guess the Kentuckians don't like his electioneering for himself.

☞The Baltimore Convention assembles on the 27th of May.

☞We shall publish Mr. Wilkins' letter in relation to Texas next week.

Mr. Clay, at Columbus, Georgia, declared himself for the compromise tariff in future.—Here are his words:

"Influenced by a desire to avert the coming danger, and anxious to perpetuate the Union and give peace to a distracted country, I brought forward the compromise act, and aided in its passage. In my subsequent life I have adhered to its provision, and shall do so in future."

The compremise act, it is well known, brought all duties to an *ad valorem* of twenty per cent, lower than the bill now before Congress, so much berated Mr. Clay's admirers.

Again, Mr. Clay says: "The prohibition of the fabrics of foreign countries would transfer the monopoly to the home manufacturers of the United States. The true interests of the consumers are best promoted by a competition between the foreign and national supply."—Boston Post.

In this way the South are made to believe one set of opinions while the North are taught another. The last campaign was distinguished for such double dealing, especially on the Tariff. It should be distinctly understood, and kept in perpetual remembrance, that Mr. Clay at the South is in favor of the principles of the Compromise Act, which require a duty of 20 per cent, according to value, with some slight discrimination on all the different Foreign manufactured articles; while at the North his admirers bring him forth and attempt to sustain him as the author and champion of the Protective System, which system, as in the late Tariff, prescribes and lays a duty on Cotton and other goods of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Mr. Clay thinks the principles of the Compromise Act were complied with and carried out in the Whig Tariff of '42. The following is an extract from Mr. C's late electioneering speech at Charleston, South Carolina, taken from the Kennebec Journal.

Mr. C. denied that the principles of the compromise required the maximum rate of duty to be fixed at 20 per cent.—its true principle was that no more revenue should be raised than was necessary for an honest and economical administration of the government, and within that limit there might be discrimination in favor of domestic industry. He was far from conceding that the tariff of 1842 was in violation of the principle of the compromise—but if the home valuation and neither interest affected by it had more right to complain than the other."

Thus it appears according to the elastic and flexible opinions of Mr. C., and his admirers, that although an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent must be adhered to, yet it can be so varied on the ground of discrimination as to tax certain manufactured articles, not merely 20, 25, or 40, but even 50 or 100 per cent. Such latitude of discrimination as this requires no declaration of principles. The veriest tyro in Political Economy that ever drew breath, or possessed a tongue for the utterance of political dogmas, could lay out the ground work of a Tariff on such principles, and never be in the least danger of departing from them. If he were to tax some articles 200 per cent his principle would be there; and if he were to tax other articles 1 6 per cent, his principle would be there. Thus it would be impossible to go so far beyond 20 per cent or so far below it as not to be within the legitimate construction and the chosen dominion of the Compromise Act. The Compromise Act, therefore, as illustrated and defended by Henry Clay, is a grand humbug.

CONGRESS.—Dr. Martin has been confirmed as Secretary of Legation to France, and will accompany Hon. W. R. King. In the House, on the 15th, an attempt was made to introduce the New Tariff Bill, but it failed by a vote of 84 to 95.

On the 16th the Post Office Bill was taken up in the Senate. A motion to abolish the franking privilege was rejected 35 to 5. Members will not vote to diminish their own privileges. An amendment was adopted increasing the postage 50 per cent on the original Bill.

The House was occupied with the Rhode Island question.

April 17th. The Appropriation Bill for the Navy was taken up. $116,000 were appropriated for the immediate wants of the service. Debate on the franking privilege.

18th. An amendment to the Postage Bill was adopted, 24 to 17, providing the following rates of postage:—Under 30 miles, 3 cents; under 180 miles, 5 cents; under 400 miles, 10 cents; over 400, 15 cents.

In the House, Mr. Adams presented Gen. Washington's Camp Chest, and made some appropriate remarks. A Resolution of thanks was passed and presented to the widow of the donor.

19th. Several memorials were presented in relation to the Tariff and Texas. The Camp Chest was accepted by the Senate. The Tariff question was taken up, and Mr. Wright occupied two hours in a speech in favor of modifying the present Tariff, when the Senate adjourned before the conclusion of his remarks.

In the House, Mr. Adams presented some Resolutions from Mass. in relation to Texas. A discussion then ensued on the adoption of the Western Harbor Bill, and occupied the House till adjournment.

JUDGE ELLIOTT.—This gentleman, who has been impeached for granting fraudulent naturalization papers, was stated by us to be a *Whig* on the authority of some of our exchange papers. According to the N. Orleans Tropic, we are mistaken. This does not help the Whigs out of their dilemma. For the persons to whom illegal naturalization certificates were given were all sent to the Judge by the *Clay Club* in New Orleans. Therefore if any criminality attaches to the Judge, it is in consequence of the base and fraudulent conduct of the Clay Club. Will the Signal please copy.

☞Mr. Clay was expected to be at Petersburg, Va. on the 18th inst. on his electioneering tour. Thus he is thrusting himself and his doctrines before the people of the Old Dominion, just before an important State election, electioneering for the Presidency—the highest Office in Christendom. This is a stoop below the dignity of a Statesman, in any case, and only comports with the wishes and designs of a Demagogue.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following sensible and judicious remarks are copied from the Annual Report of the Superintending School Committee of Windham. It is unquestionably true that if our Common Schools are ever improved it must be done by requiring teachers to possess, not only a more thorough knowledge of the branches taught, but also a better acquaintance with human nature—the passions, motives, feelings, &c. It is a mistaken notion that any young lad or lass can teach school. Parents often have the idea that their sons and daughters can keep school and "teach the young idea how to shoot," when they have never learned them the first elements of a teacher, viz: Order and obedience. We are happy, however, to see new light breaking in upon the community in this respect. In some portions of the State, at least, they are waking up to the full importance of this subject; and are scrutinizing with great care the qualifications of teachers. A corresponding benefit has been realized by taking this course. If a good teacher was approbated publicly, as such, and a poor one censured, by persons in the District or Town competent to judge, a poor school would be of rare occurrence. This course has been practiced by some towns in this State.

1st. A defect in the *liberty qualification of* some of the teachers—a want of general knowledge, which would not always appear in the examination, but which would of course betray itself in their attemps to teach. The knowledge of some of the teachers who appeared tolerbly well on examination, were too evidently bounded by the branches taught in the schools. And always when such ignorance exists; upon matters of general information, the teacher must fail to pe useful to the school.

2d. *superficial knowledge of the requisite branchos.* Teachers have come to us with a pocket full of certificates (some of them badly written, badly spelled and ungrammatically worded) and have gone the rounds of questions and answers decidedly well; but when asked a question out of the ordinary routine, such as would test their knowiledge, they would t once be perplexed and *screwed.* And still, your committee have not dared, in some of these cases to risk a refusal. As a result of the above named faults, a great want of throughness in teaching, and in the classes, has been manifest.

3d. A *want of aptness to teach.* It is not enough for a teacher to know a thing, he must have a faculty of teaching what he knows. Some of our teachers fail greatly in this fact. Their knowledge will not 'come at their bidding, and when it comes, it comes dry or loose, without prints or illustration.

4th. *A defect in discipline*; and a radical defect this. As every where else, so in schools, order in the first law.—This defect do fatal in school, cannot be foreseen by the examining board.—And even in school, it is often so *negative and intangible*, that the committee co not feel warrented, upon the old standard, in arresting the school.

5th. A *want of enthusiasm in the teacher.* Energy covers a multitude of faults. *It* cures a multitude of faults. The secret of success in a calling, is to have the *spirit* of that calling. Apathy in the teacher produces apathy in the scholars. Feelings are contagious. A teacher necessarily diffuses his own spirit through the school. If the teacher be stupid and heavy, (and his look, tone of voice and very step will denote this,) the scholors will catch his spirit. It was evident in several cases that the teachers were more anxious to see the end of the day, or the term, than to witness a commendable improvement in their scholars. One of the greatest faults noticed in your schools, the year past, was *laziness* on the part of the teachers and scholars. In some of the schools as you entered, the aspect of the school would be any thing but *business-like* aspect. Scholars of the phlegmatic temperament, would be *bracen* or *oundging* or *lying*, with *glazed* or *tearful* eye; while those of a more] lively temperament, would be maturing or executing some scheme of mischief.—This fault, originating in some form in the teacher, is the source of many of the other evils found in our schools. Idleness is the mother of crime.

6th. *Ignorance of the best method of teaching.* A person may have the *furniture* for a good teacher; he may have a natural aptness to teach and govern; and yet be defective in his *plans* of teaching. It is generally thought that a child does well if he learns his alphabet, large and small letters, in eight weeks. The mother will praise the teacher, if her child has achieved this. But it is well known that by a proper method of teaching, this may be just as well be accomplished in three weeks as in eight. It is thought too, that if a child learn the elements of reading and spelling; (and to learn to read, in the right way, is to learn also to spell,) between the ages of four and nine years, or ten terms of school, are consumed in acquiring what might be gained, and to more mental profit, if a proper method of instruction had been adopted, *in five terms.* We may indeed safely say thar three years are worse than lost, in most cases, by an oversight in our teachers, of the proper method of teaching.

☞There are many young men who, if they were to study the character of Franklin, would learn a salutary lesson. He was never too proud to work, and thought no employment be neath his dignity that was necessary and honorable.

A western paper, in announcing a Steamboat explosion, very delicately observes—"Three persons were slightly killed."

Whig Logic.—The cost of an article is invariably dimmished by adding 50 or 100 per cent. to its price, at the custom-house.

The Laborer.—This is a new paper published in Boston; and a powerful paper it is. Its intention is to inform and elevate the Laboring classes. A powerful man wields the editorial pen. If the Laborer will but peruse its columns he will obtain that knowledge which is so necessary to his happiness, and enable him to attain that elevated position in society which his merits deserve. We feel much obliged for the exchange, and accept it with pleasure. We copy the able article headed "Reform" from the Laborer.

Connecticut Valley speaks!—In Springfield, one of the strong holds of Whiggery, the town election was triumphantly carried in favor of the Democrats, against Whiggery and Abolitionism combined.

Exhibition of Clay.—The Charleston Mercury remarks as follows:

"We felt sensibly the degradation of our Republican Institutions on Friday last, when we saw a veteran, as Mr. Clay is, in the service of his country, hawked about as some great beast of wonder, *to catch a few votes*, for that station which should be the reward alone of the lofty patriot and pure statesman."

A Camphor Tree.—A camphor tree mentioned by Kemfer, A. D. 1691, as already celebrated for its size, hollow from age, and supposed to measure six fathoms in circumferance, though from its standing on a hill it was not then actually measured, was visited by Seibold in 1626. He found it still healthy, though 135 years older. He and his pupils measured it; he gives 16,388 metres, [about 50 feet] in circumferance—adding, in confirmation of this enormous size, that fifteen men can stand in its inside.

Coiners in the Woods'—A gang of coiners were discovered in the woods, some four or five miles south of Warren, Pa, lately, and one of their number arrested, together with their press, dies and other implements of coining, and also a quanity of finished and unfinished coin was found by some of the citizens. The individual arrested says his name is Wm. A. Warren, and resides in Chautaque county N. Y.—He was committed for trial.

The Family of Smiths.—A writer in the Norfolk Beacon tells of a town in Texas which he visited, where out of a population of 400, the Smiths number 300, The Postmaster, the Collector, the Broker, the Colonel of the Militia, the Acting Magistrate, the Candidate for Congress, the Cashier of the bank, the principal merchant, all bore the uncommon name *John Smith*! He adds, rather dubiously, that "what were the names of some of them in the States it would be hard to tell."

Lice upon cattle killed by "hot crop. The southern Cultivator says, that lice upon cattle can be killed by washing them with a decoction of sassafars, or tea made af red pepper pods, or both mixed together. Now, as red pepper pods, or what is the same in effect, a tea made of Cayenne pepper, will kill these vermin, it is certainly a safe remedy. Try it, and if it proves successful, let every farmer know it.

Slave Trade.—Late Bermuda papers state that the slave trade of Cuba is rapidly on the increase. During the last two months upwards of 2000 Africans have been landed on the Island directly from the coast of Africa.

Madam Restell Arrested.—This notorious female Surgical Quack has again been arrested in New York unper the charge of causing, by criminal malpractice, the death of an unfortunate young woman from New Haven Conn.

'A death blow to *quack*-ery,' as the man said when he knocked a duck over the head with a club.

St. Domingo. The colored Republicans of this Island, are all up in arms. A late arrival from Jacmel says—"all the disposable forces of the Government, at and near that place had proceeded against the rebels in the Spanish parts of the Island.

A detachment from the regular army had taken possession of the Spanish town Azua (20 leagues West of the city of St. Domingo) without molestation, after which they were fired upon by the Spaniards and cut up considerably; in return the Spaniards were punished almost to annihilation.

The tallest Coon.—According to the Western Citizens, the whigs of Tippecanoe township, Indiana, recently held a meeting and promulgated the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That Henry Clay is the *tallest coon*, has the longest *tail* the most *rings* round it, and the brighest ones too, of any other coon in all the American diggens.

Advice to Country Dealers. Never, says the Syracuse Journal, trade at a store which does not advertise. They don't do much business at such stores and always sell dearest of any.

Bowdoin College.—A catalogue of the officers and students of this Institution, for 1843, states the number of students—Seniors, 47—Juniors, 44—Sophomores, 42—Freshmen, 38—Total, 168. Medical Students, 60.

Texas.—The friends of the annexation of Texas to the Union have met in Cincinnati, and adopted resolutions, and put forth an address, strongly in favor of the scheme.

Lieut. B. C. Eles, of the 6th regiment U. S. Infantry, died at the barracks, Key. West on the 30th ult.

The Plebeian Tracts.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS AND COMMITTEES.

In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2,50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office, New York City.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders, will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1st34

MARRIED.

In this town, by Erastus Hilborn, Esq. Mr Joshua B. Crockett to Miss Columbia Curtis, both of this town.

DIED.

In Oxford, Mrs. Mariah B. Caldwell, wife of John Caldwell 2nd, aged 35.

I Turner, 23d inst. of Consumption, Rebeckah, wife of Mr. Martin Harris, and daughter of Mr. Philip C. Mason, of Buckfield, aged 21.

Corn and Grain.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, for cash or good security,

300 bushels of OATS & PEAS,
200 do OATS,
200 do CORN,
50 do RYE,

And a quanty of WHITE BEANS, PEAS and BARLEY.

HENRY HOWE.
Paris Hill, April 25, 1844. tf 51

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Seth Billington, then of Weld, now of Byron in the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D 1841, by his mortgage deed of that date conveyed to me, David G. Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Byron, in said County of Oxford, being Lot numbered ten in the sixth Range, and the North half of Lots numbered eleven in the fifth and sixth Ranges—Reference being had to said deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 62—page 86, for a more particular description and the conditions therein named; and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.
Dated at Andover, April 22d, 1844. 51

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Asa Pratt of Andover in the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of January A. D. 1839, by his deed of that date, conveyed to me, David G. Merrill of said Andover, a certain Lot of land in said town numbered eighteen lying on the road from Andover Corner to Letter B, taking a bond from me with the condition that if he should pay a certain sum therein named at the time specified then the said land should be reconveyed; and since he has failed to comply with the conditions, I claim by reason of the breach thereof to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.
Andover, April 22nd, A. D. 1844. 51

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, William B. Abbot of Oxford in the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, by his mortgage deed of that date, conveyed to me, the subscriber, certain tracts or parcels of land, viz:—"All the real estate Jacob D. Brown purchased of Samuel Haven, Elizabeth Haven, John Foster and Mary Foster, by deed bearing date November 14th, A. D. 1832, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 38, pages 238, 239 & 240, to which said deed reference is hereby had for a description of said property," and which deed of mortgage is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 68, page 365; the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber gives this public notice of foreclosure of the above described mortgaged premises and claims possession of the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. SAMUEL H. KING.
Oxford, April 29th, 1844. *sr3w51

NOTICE OF FORCLOSURE.

WHEREAS Samuel H. Boughton then of Woodstock, now of Paris, in the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1841, by his mortgage deed of that date conveyed to America Bisbee, of said Paris, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Paris, viz:—Part of Lots numbered 27 and 28 in the 6th Range of Lots in Paris; which deed is recorded with Oxford Records Book 62, page 297, to which reference may be had for a more particular description. And whereas on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1842, the aforesaid mortgage was assigned and transferred by said Bisbee to Huse Dow, of Jay in the County of Franklin, then in full life but now deceased, which assignment is recorded with Oxford Records Book 63, page 310; and the condition of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber as Administratrix of said Dow's Estate gives this notice and claims a foreclosure of said mortgaged premises pursuant to Statute in such case provided. ZILPHA DOW.
Portland, April 10, 1844. sr49

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, James Young of Byron, in the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1843, conveyed to me, Freeman Griffith of Dixfield, in said County, by his mortgage deed of that date a certain Lot of land in said Byron, being Lot number Four in the Fourteenth Range of Lots in said town, containing by estimation one hundred acres more or less, and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

FREEMAN GRIFFITH.
Dixfield, April 4, 1844. 49

WANTED,

AS a House keeper, a woman of respectability, thirty or forty years of age. In consequence of the helpless situation of my wife, she being afflicted with the infirmities of old age, a strong, robust woman is to be desired. My family contains only myself and wife.

Any one wishing the situation will please forward a line, with the price per week for their services, to

ISAAC HOWE.
Greenwood, March 2, 1844. 3*44

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors & owners of land & other real estate in the town of Paris, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1842, and delinquent highway taxes for 1841, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Joseph H. King, Collector of said town for said year 1842, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Non-Resident Land Tax for 1842.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lot.	Range.	No. Acres	Value.	Tax Unpaid.
				$	$ c.
Larvey Thomas N., N. part	29	4	100	230	2,07
Unknown, E. "	22	3	60	225	2,03
Fuller Alden,	15	5	9	50	45
Unknown, N. "	29	7	10	60	54
Goodnow Wm. E. & Howe John W. W. "	7	2	110	600	2,70
Young Wm. N. W. "	11	1	19	95	86
Brown Titus O.	7	1	31	217	75
do for Swift land	12	1	40	200	
Unknown, Berry Farm,	19	6	80	395	1 56
do	27	6	1	86	77
do	28	1	160	230	2,07

Names of Residents.	
Ramsdell Job	3,65
Swift Alvin, for Jackson land	2,03
Warner Phinehas B.	37
Merrill Moses	63
Cloudman Solomon	95
Clark Jonathan	54
Cushman Ebenezer	64
Durell Samuel J.	8,06
do for house	65
Jackson Jacob	1,89
Morton Joseph B.	6,75
Perry James	1,94
Ryerson Elizabeth W.	36
Stowell, David P.	3 54
Wright Ezra	19
Warren Abijah	93

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.

Dunham Samuel, heirs of	27	7	10	60	49
Unknown, Asa Dunham stand	27	6	1	86	73
do	27	2	50	100	85
Fuller Alden,	15	5	9	50	43
Willis John W.					6,44

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said town.
Paris, April 8, 1844. 49

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintending School Committee of Paris will be in session at the residence of T. H. BROWN, on Tuesday the seventh day of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M. School Teachers are requested to call.

Per order of S. S. Committee of Paris.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Sydnaham Bridgham in Buckfield, in said County, on Monday the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the right which Robert McKenney, of Hartford in said County, has in equity to redeem a certain Farm in Hartford on which the said McKenney now lives, and is the same Farm conveyed to said McKenney by one John Moulton by deed bearing date Oct. 30th, 1839, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 58, page 425, where reference may be had, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to William Moulton on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1839, to secure the payment of $800 and interest, payable in equal annual payments of $100 per year, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 58, page 426, the same having been attached on the original Writ.

Terms of sale, six months credit for an undoubted note on interest.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff
April 12th 1844. 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Jarvis C. Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday the eighth day of June next at ten o'clock A. M., all the right which Henry Young of Greenwood, in said county, has in equity to redeem the North West half of Lot numbered Eleven in the ninth Range of Lots in said Greenwood, containing sixty acres by estimation, more or less, and being the same premises mortgaged by said Young to Joseph G. Cole on the sixteenth day of February last to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and which mortgage is recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 63, page 231, and for more particular description of premises reference thereto being had.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.
April 8, 1844. 50

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

HUBBARD & MARBLE,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call on either of them and settle the same immediately.

HIRAM HUBBARD.
JARVIS C. MARBLE.
Paris, April 6, 1844. 48

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock P. M., all the real estate of

WM. W. WHITTEMORE,

late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, &c. Sale on the premises and terms made known at the time.

ISAAC WHITTEMORE, Adm'r.
Rumford, April 9, 1844. 49

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand signed by me, and of the following purport, to wit:—Said Note bears date March 6th, A. D. 1841, and payable to Thomas Crocker or order, for the sum of sixty-six dollars and five cents, due on or by the first day of June next with interest, as the same was given without consideration, or value received.

SEWALL AYER.
Mexico, April 3d, A. D. 1844. 48

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 4th. In addition to thorough instruction in the solid branches arrangements have been made to afford to young ladies instruction in Music and Painting. No effort will be spared to render the Institution worthy of its increased patronage. Good board can be obtained upon very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the Principal, Mr. Edward P. Weston, or to

SAMUEL PICKARD, Sec'y.
Lewiston Falls, Feb. 7, 1844. 340

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
Feb 14 1843. 41

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Ebenezer G. Rawson, Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Rawson, late of Paris aforesaid, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Philip Bradford, Administrator of the estate of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of Mary next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of **Columbus Gray,** Administrator of the estate of John Gray, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

ON the foregoing Petition, It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy thereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Lydia Cushman,** Widow of Frances Cushman, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Joseph Stuart, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Horace Moulton, late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Stuart give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Thomas Hill, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Stowell, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this orderto be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Leicester Howard, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William Howard, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Leicester Howard give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Timothy Hastings, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Timothy Hastings, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Tim. Hastings give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Isaac Whittemore, Administrator of the estate of William W. Whittemore, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

The Executor of the last Will and Testament of Leonard Swallow, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the Report of the Commissioners appointed to assign the Widow of said deceased her Dower, in the real estate of her late husband,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Timothy Hastings, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Timothy Hastings, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Timo. Hastings give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeiter of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, **198**
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Grafton Mills, Ernstus Hudorn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Hilliard & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.
62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.
ox 28, 1842. 34tf

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture,

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpuss, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PITHISIC CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits or Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JOY N. CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 24 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
STYLED
THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, sure in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutches county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague. Heartburn, Costiveness., Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remitten Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Cutaneous complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merrett Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. H. Baker.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Stevens.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. S. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
& TIME-PIECES
Repaired by
B. WALTON,

At the BOOK-STORE nearly opposite the Stage-House.

Paris-Hill, March, 1844. 3w

FARM For Sale,

SITUATED about one half mile from Paris Hill containing about 125 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage lots, and fenced with good stone Wall. Has on it a large and valuable wood lot, a large orchard of grafted fruit, and is also well watered. Its locality is one of the most pleasant in town.

There is a one story dwelling house, one Cider house and Shop recently new, and other out buildings situated on the farm. It is in a good state of cultivation, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of English Hay.

The Stock and Farming Tools are for sale with the Farm or seperately. Terms reasonable. Apply to

THOMAS HILBORN.

Paris, March 16th, 1844. 4w45

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold,	from 50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 22. d 47

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.

Hartford, June 13, 1843 eoply7

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 4th of March next, under the government and instruction of

GEORGE W. TRUE,
AND
OSES B. WALKER.

Thorough instruction will be given as heretofore in the Ancient and Modern languages, and in the various departments of literature and science.

Familiar lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral science will be given during the term.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. J. C. Ballard for a good boarding-house where board can be obtained for $1,50 per week.

Rooms in private families, $1,50 for more or less.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For common English Branches,	$
" Higher "	
" Languages,	

Feb. 5th, 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at the residence of Widow Hannah Grover in Bethel, at public Auction, on Monday the twentieth day of May next at one o'clock P. M.—All the real estate which Jedediah Grover, late of Bethel, died possessed of.

The right of redemption on the homestead farm, containing Lot No. twenty-eight in the fifth Range, containing one hundred acres, the same being mortgaged to Rawson. And the right of redemption on [illegible] in the fourth Range, containing ninety-five acres, the same being mortgaged to James F. Rawson. Thirty-four acres adjoining land owned by W. W. Robinson Lot No. thirty in the second Range, containing one hundred acres. Thirty-two acres and adjoining the farm on which Capt. Jedediah Grover now living. Twenty acres of the Southwest part of the John Hibberd farm. Also, an interest in the real estate which James Wheeler deceased to Jedediah Grover of Ebenezer Greenwood and others. Reserving the Widow's right of Dower in a part of the above parcels of land. Terms at sale.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

Bethel, April 4, 1844. 48

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private sale, by License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Abigail Ann Barker, Elizabeth Barker, and Martha Barker, minor children and heirs of Moses Parker, late of Bethel in said County of Oxford, deceased, viz:—

Eighteen acres of marsh land on the Barker Island.

Thirty acres of pasture land adjoining land of James Grover and Francis Barker.

Also, twenty-six acres of the South end of Lot No. 25, in the third Range in said Bethel.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK.
Guardian of said minors.

Bethel, April 4, 1844. 48

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Paris, Me. March 31, 1844.

Andrews Sullivan 2	Hall Abijah
Andrews John	Humphrey Ebenezer
Andrews Miss Clarisa	Jones Tilden
Albee Harriet E	Jackson Calvin
Bartlett Mrs Bethania	Knight Nathaniel
Besse Miss Olive	Leach Jacob B
Bowker Miss Augusta C	Merrill John R
Bent Miss Augusta	Merrill Silas
Butterfield Mrs Frances 2	Moar John
Bent William	McKenney Henry
Bemis Charles W	Morton Richard
Besse Cyrus	Pratt Mrs Lucy
Berry Levi	Pratt Zebulon
Bennett A Esq	Rogers Edmund
Brown Amos	Ryerson Mrs Elizabeth
Crocker Thomas	Ripley Mrs Susan
Carter Dr W. H	Royal Jesse
County Attorney	Rawson F F
Cole Miss Vesta	Stearns William Jr
Dacon Deborah L	Stephens Eleazer
Dean Asa	Stephens Mrs Mahala
Fuller Mrs Hannah	Swift Otis
Fuller Amos	Tubbs Arden
Follett Calvin M	Tufts Joseph
Faunce Ichabod W	Whittemore Isaiah
Heagdon Ray & C	Warren Ira A
Hammond Ezra	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Notice---Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son *GLORIE W. DOLE* his time, and that I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

his
SILAS ✕ DOLE
mark.

Witness—
TIMOTHY LUDDEN.

ATTORNEY AT
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE.

Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM;
EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,
AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.
Commencing Jan., 1844.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is committed into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with the rules and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also give a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. L. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $3,00 we will send four copies of the Museum one year.
" 5,00 " 7 " " "
" 10,00 " 15 " " "
" 20,00 " 32 " " "
" 25,00 " 40 " " "

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at OUR RISK, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.
A LIBERAL OFFER.

THE NEW ENGLAND BOOK AND PERIODICAL COMPANY have made arrangements, by which any Person subscribing to them, and paying the regular subscription price, for any Monthly, By-Monthly, Quarterly, Foreign or American Magazine, can have the same supplied by mail, *post paid* to any part of the United States.

All newspapers excepted by the above offer.—Persons subscribing to an agent are not entitled to free postage.

All payments must be made free of expense to us, and in advance.

Postmasters are authorized to frank all monies to pay for periodicals.

All communications must be addressed to the *New England Book and Periodical Company*, 22 Court street, Boston.

N. B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous insertions, and sending a paper marked, shall be entitled to any Magazine [illegible] order, price not to exceed three dollars. 6w45

Administrator's Sale.

By [illegible] from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Monday the 1st day of April, A. D. 1844, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the late William Cotton in said County of Oxford, so much of the real estate, including the reversion of the Widow's dower, as will with the late sales produce the sum of Twenty-nine Hundred Dollars in payment of the debts of the deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of several Lots of land in said Porter and in Brownfield in the County of York.

Terms—Cash down, remainder in one and two years with good security.

Dated at Porter, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1844

47 JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—GREENWOOD.

Non-Resident Money Tax for 1842, and delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.

NON-RESIDENT proprietors of lands in the South part of Green[illegible] formerly known by the name of Phillips' Academy Township

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range	No. of Acres	Value.	State, County & town Tax.	Delinq. Highway tax, 1841	Am't of Tax.
				$	$	$	$
Henry Young' land and buildings,	11	6	30	60	2 31	2 29	4 63
Unk. East end	12	5	54	10	39		39
Daniel Knight, or unknown,	14	7	23	23	89		89
Non-resident proprietors of lands in the North part of Greenwood, known by the name of Raymond's Grant.							
S. Purrington, or unknown,	2	9	100	15	58		58
Samuel P. B. or unknow	1	3	100	60	2 34		2 31
Unk[illegible]	1	1	100	15	58	81	1 39
	5	6	100	20	78		78
	1	7	100	25	97	1 62	1 38
do	2	6	100	25	97	1 12	1 09
Hilborn, or unk	1	6	100	30	1 17		1 17
do	3	9	100	22	85		85
Unk[illegible]n,	6	1	100	25	97	67	1 64
							$18 65

GREENWOOD, April 8th, 1844.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Tax on the Non-Resident lands committed to me for collection as assessed by the Assessors of Greenwood for the year 1842. SIMON FURLONG,

Collector of Greenwood.

The above is a true copy of the Non-Resident Tax turned to me by Simon Furlong, Collector for the town of Greenwood for 1842.

FREDERICK COBURN,
Treasurer of Greenwood for A. D. 1842.

Greenwood, April 17th, 1844. 50

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS SETH ROBERTS, late of Peru in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, on the twenty-sixth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, being then in full life, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by his deed of mortgage of that date, a certain lot of land, being lot numbered fifteen in the fifth range of Lots in Thompson's Grant in said Peru, containing one hundred acres more or less, subject to the condition in said deed expressed, recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Book 61, page 306.—And whereas the said condition was not fulfilled by said Roberts in his life time, nor by any other person since his decease, but the same has been and remains broken: therefore, by reason of the breach of said condition, I claim possession of said land and a foreclosure of said mortgage—agreeably to the laws of the State.

GEORGE EDWARDS.

Peru, April 17th, 1844. 3t*50

Administrator's Sale.

By [illegible] from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold on the first day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, [illegible] premises, all the right, title and interest which

[illegible]OB WARDWELL,

late of Canton, in the County of Oxford, deceased, had in one undivided half part in the Fourteenth Range of Lots in said County, being the Southerly half part of Lot, containing Eighty acres more or less—being the same mortgaged to said Wardwell and [illegible] being deceased.

[illegible]STER WARDWELL, Administrator

April 3, 1844. *49

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Seth Sampson, Administrator of the estate of Simon Record, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Josiah Dudley, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Simeon Fuller, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of David Elliot praying that the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Stephen G. Stevens, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, may be Licensed to convey to him "a tract of land situated in Bethel, being Intervale Lots numbered One and Two at the East end of said Bethel, and also all that part of upland Lot numbered one in the Eighth Range of Lots in said Bethel conveyed to said Stevens by Moses F. Kimball," in pursuance of the conditions of a Bond given to said Elliot by said Stevens dated July 7, 1835, being then in full life, and from executing a Deed of which the said Stevens has been prevented by death:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Lucy W. Wait, Administratrix of the estate of Harvey Wait, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

COLMON HOLMES,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, April 9, 1844. 49*

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

JOB MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to BETSEY MERRILL.

Turner, April 9, 1844. 49

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

THOMAS PERRY,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs; She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to PHEBE PERRY.

Waterford, April 9, 1844. 49

NOTICE OF FORCLOSURE.

WHEREAS Samuel H. Houghton then of Woodstock, now of Paris, in the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1841, by his mortgage deed of that date conveyed to America Bisbee, of said Paris, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Paris, viz:—Part of Lots numbered 27 and 28 in the 6th Range of Lots in Paris; which deed is recorded with Oxford Records Book 62, page 297, to which reference may be had for a more particular description. And whereas on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1842, the aforesaid mortgage was assigned and transferred by said Bisbee to Hiee Dow, of Jay in the County of Franklin, then in full life but now deceased, which assignment is recorded with Oxford Records Book 63, page 310; and the condition of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber as Administratrix of said Dow's Estate gives this notice and claims a foreclosure of said mortgaged premises pursuant to Statute in such case provided. ZILPHA DOW.

Portland, April 10, 1844. 8t49

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, James Young of Byron, in the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1843, conveyed to me, Freeman Griffith of Dixfield, in said County, by his mortgage deed of that date a certain Lot of land in said Byron, being Lot number Four in the Fourteenth Range of Lots in said town, containing by estimation one hundred acres more or less, and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

FREEMAN GRIFFITH.

Dixfield, April 4, 1844. 49

WANTED,

AS a House-keeper, a woman of respectability, thirty or forty years of age. In consequence of the helpless situation of my wife, she being afflicted with the infirmities of old age, a strong, robust woman is to be desired. My family contains only myself and wife.

Any one wishing the situation will please forward a line, with the price per week for their services, to

ISAAC HOWE.

Greenwood, March 2, 1843. 3*44

CAUTION.

THIS may certify that my wife Diana Doble left me on the 22d day of Feb. last, and has fled to parts unknown to me, and this is to forbid all persons harboring, hiring, or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. DOBLE.

Sumner, Feb. 22, 1844. 48

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14, 1842. 41

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON MILLS, Me.